

Mrs. Peron's Enemies Surface

Leftist Terrorist Bands Attack Army Garrisons in Argentina

By Joseph Novitski

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 12 (UPI).—Two bands of urban guerrillas, wearing army uniforms, attacked two provincial army garrisons before dawn yesterday.

Soldiers and police fought off the two separate, but coordinated, pre-dawn attacks, one on an army explosives factory in Cordoba Province and the other on a paratrooper regiment in Catamarca Province. Both were apparently staged by an ultra-leftist guerrilla organization called the People's Revolutionary Army.

Officials said two guerrillas were killed and nine captured in Catamarca, where a policeman died. In Cordoba, an army spokesman reported that one policeman had died, four were wounded and three army men were wounded to the fight at an army explosives factory at Villa Maria, 120 miles southeast of the provincial capital. The guerrillas carried away their dead and wounded, he said.

Large Operations

The attacks were the first large operations by the ERP since President Juan Peron died on July 1 and was succeeded by his wife and vice-president, Isabel Peron. Reports from Cordoba said a captain and a major had been captured at Villa Maria yesterday. The army did not mention either, but a badly wounded captain was found in an ambulance abandoned on a Cordoba street about 12 hours after the attack on the explosives factory.

The military power displayed by the ERP in using about 50 men in a fleet of cars in Villa Maria and perhaps 40 more in a stolen bus near Catamarca added an enemy element to the internal enemies who have been showing themselves against Mrs. Peron. She still has the support pledged to her by the armed forces, the mass movement that followed her late husband, almost all the country's political parties and the national leadership of Argentina's powerful labor movement.

However, assassinations, open revolt in the Peronist movement and by some labor unions and a rumor campaign directed at her ministers have revealed some of Mrs. Peron's enemies.

5 Peronists Killed

Assassins have killed three prominent national figures and at least five Peronist activists since Gen. Peron died. So far as can be determined the assassins all are within the Peronist movement. Eighty-five Peronists, continuing a war with the left that Gen. Peron was unable to stop, machine-gunned Roberto Ortega Pena, a lawyer and congressman for the Peronist left, in downtown Buenos Aires July 31. Last week they were blamed for the death of four leftist Peronists in nearby La Plata.

Leftist Peronists have also killed a rightist in La Plata, literally shooting his head off inside the movie box office where he worked. However, the organization called the Montoneros that stands on the far left of the Peronist movement has also claimed responsibility for the July 15 murder of Arturo Mor Roig, the politician who guided Argentina back to civilian rule last year after six years of military government. The Montoneros also apparently killed David Krasselsky, a newspaper publisher, two days later.

Last week, Mario Firmenich, the Montoneros' 26-year-old chairman, declared that his followers recognized Mrs. Peron as President but not as leader of her husband's movement. He was in Cordoba to offer public support for a rebel automotive workers' union that has defied the government and struck the French-owned Renault automobile plant in Cordoba.

East Germans, PLO Agree on Closer Ties

BERLIN, Aug. 12 (UPI).—The East German Communist and the Palestinian Liberation Organization have agreed to strengthen their cooperation, the East German press agency ADN has reported.

The pledge was contained in a communiqué issued at the close of a visit to East Germany of PLO leader Yasser Arafat, last week. ADN said that Mr. Arafat and his delegation had talks with Gerhard Gruenberg, a member of the party Politburo.

3 Hanged in Liberia

MONROVIA, Liberia, Aug. 12 (AP).—Three convicted murderers—two Liberians and a Nigerian—have been executed by hanging at Monrovia Central prison.

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PANOV IN PROTEST—Exiled Soviet ballet dancers Valery and Galina Panov join demonstration in London yesterday to protest Moscow trial of physicist Victor Polsky for dangerous driving. Mr. Polsky, who applied to emigrate to Israel in 1968, faces a sentence of three years. Protesters called it a trumped-up charge.

Australians Bar Soviet Defector's Flight

PERTH, Australia, Aug. 12 (AP).—A labor leader and a lawyer for west Australian students today prevented a young Soviet musician from being flown out of Perth after hundreds of Australians protested that Russian officials had obviously influenced the musician to drop a bid to obtain political asylum here.

The uproar that erupted today—after violinist Georgy Ermolenko, 18, saw Soviet representatives and then withdrew his request to stay here—involved the Australian foreign minister, aides in his department, the Soviet cultural attaché, British Airways, a member of this nation's Parliament, the union leader, a judge, the lawyer and hundreds of Australian students.

Mr. Ermolenko and other members of his Soviet party were actually on the British Airways plane, about to begin a first-leg flight back to Moscow, when the dispute was temporarily resolved, with the Australians having their way.

Under a union threat of boycott against all British Airways flights here, the pilot reportedly agreed not to fly Mr. Ermolenko out of Australia. The youth and his colleagues trudged off the aircraft.

Habeas Corpus Writ

The students' lawyer, J. F. M. Gillett, had meanwhile obtained from a judge a habeas corpus writ requiring Soviet authorities and Australian police to produce Mr. Ermolenko in Supreme Court tomorrow. Mr. Gillett said he believed that, after hearing details of the case, the judge would deliver into his custody the Soviet youth, pending formal application for asylum.

The drama began yesterday when Mr. Ermolenko, a member of a visiting Russian quintet, said that he wanted asylum here—in the first such request in Australia since Soviet diplomat Vladimir Petrov defected in 1964.

Today, the young musician told newsmen here that he did not like life back in the Soviet Union. But a few hours later, after he met with Soviet officials, he said that he had changed his mind and was returning to Moscow.

At St. George's College, where Mr. Ermolenko and other members of his quintet and his leader had been staying, students parked cars in driveways to prevent the Russian musicians and Soviet officials from leaving in taxis. But the taxis outmaneuvered the roadblocks.

At the airport here, police directed the taxis to the terminal's side entrance.

High-Level Talks
As Foreign Minister Don Willesse entered high-level negotiations with Soviet officials, a crowd of about 100 at the airport began demonstrating against the youth's departure. It included students, representatives of Amnesty International and members of the Russian community in this city.

Vic Garland, a Liberal member of Parliament, pounded on a closed door, complaining that officials had locked him out of the area to which the Russians were believed to have been led.

The Russians got aboard a plane in an unknown manner. J. F. Harding, state organizer of the Federal Clerks' Union, negotiated with the aircraft's pilot, seeking to bar the plane's takeoff.

When the plane's departure had already been delayed 25 minutes, its door opened, and the Russian musicians came out.

The writ was then delivered to the officer in charge of Commonwealth police in Western Australia and to the Soviet cultural attaché.

Mr. Ermolenko and the other Russians left the airport in a convoy of taxis led by a police car. It was followed by demonstrators to a Perth hotel.

In the lobby, one of the persons who had followed the convoy approached Mr. Ermolenko and told him in Russian not to be afraid, and said his Australian supporters were waiting to hear his real wishes.

The youth replied, the man said, "I am not afraid." Then he rejoined the members of his Soviet group and they went to rooms in the hotel.

In Canberra, a Foreign Affairs Department spokesman said that Mr. Ermolenko had not officially applied for asylum. He added that the group's departure had been held up because it did not have the visa necessary for its planned stopover in Singapore.

Portugal Sends In Soldiers To End Mozambique Rioting

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during the weekend, with hundreds of persons attending a meeting at the Murrumbidgee mission near the village of Sena.

Fretilim Political Commissar Antomane M'piche also organized weekend meetings at Bolama, Nampula and Montepuez, all in the Cabo Delgado district.

Tomorrow, similar meetings will be held in Megufi, Muerbeue and Porto Amelia.

In Angola, on the west coast, several Boeing 707s and 747s have been chartered to fly out thousands of whites and Cape Verde islanders, who fear total anarchy following the last week of bloody fighting in the suburbs of Luanda, the capital, between political factions and between whites and blacks.

UN Move on Guinea
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 12 (AP).—The 15 countries of the Security Council agreed unanimously today to recommend that the General Assembly grant UN membership to Guinea-Bissau, the republic being established by African rebels in the territory of Portuguese Guinea.

The west African territory is still negotiating for its independence from Portugal. But in Lisbon, Foreign Minister Mario Soares predicted today that Guinea-Bissau would receive independence from Portugal before the end of the month.

Mr. Soares told the council that Portugal was asking "all friendly and allied countries to proceed with the inclusion of Guinea-Bissau in the republic of Guinea-Bissau and facilitate the admission of this third Portuguese-speaking nation."

Canada and the nine countries in the European Common Market recognized Guinea-Bissau on Monday, bringing to 107 the total number of countries recognizing the territory as independent.

In Washington, President Ford issued a statement welcoming Portugal's agreement in principle to grant independence to Guinea-Bissau and two other Portuguese territories.

"We look forward to productive and friendly relations with Guinea-Bissau and support the application for membership in the United Nations," Mr. Ford said.

Lisbon Prison Revolt
LISBON, Aug. 12 (UPI).—An estimated 600 jailed former secret policemen seized a block of their prison today but returned to their cells peacefully after receiving permission to air their grievances with a member of Portugal's military junta.

The prison commander, Concelao Silva, said the 12-hour occupation of the prison block produced no violence. Troops, who ringed the castle-like Lisbon Penitentiary at one time, have been withdrawn, he said.

Press and radio reports said the prisoners "rebelled" to press their demands for better medical care and financial support for their families.

The prisoners were former members of DGS (security police) units which were disbanded after the April 25 military coup against the rightist regime of Premier Marcello Caetano. They are awaiting trial for their possible participation in illegal activities under Mr. Caetano's regime.

Once a Strong Critic

Nixon Is Praised by Jobert For Leaving U.S. 'Stronger'

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Aug. 12 (UPI).—Michel Jobert, who as French foreign minister was one of the Nixon administration's loudest critics, today praised the departed President for leaving the United States "stronger, more respected and more accepted."

In an article in Le Monde, Mr. Jobert, President Georges Pompidou's last foreign minister, made his first long statement on foreign policy since leaving office following the May elections. In view of his frequent clashes with U.S. officials over American foreign policy while in office, it was unusually laudatory.

Brushing a quick picture of a weakened United States when President Nixon took office in 1968, Mr. Jobert went on to describe the American position in the world today.

Race Rink

In 1968, he wrote, the United States was at war in Vietnam, faced with race riots at home and depreciation of the dollar abroad. "There was no dialogue with the Soviet Union; in China the American brand was the villain of every people's puppet show."

In Latin America, the former foreign minister wrote, there were riots when New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller visited that continent early in 1969, and the Third World in general was hostile to American presence and influence.

In the Middle East and the Indian Ocean, the Soviet Union was on the way to becoming the principal power, Mr. Jobert said. Europe, he wrote, was weak and divided.

"From all that," he said, "Nixon was able to arrange things by playing on national instincts in his own country, but also throughout the world. Who can say that he does not leave his country today stronger, more respected and more accepted?"

Look at Romania, Egypt, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Pakistan, black Africa.

"(Secretary of State Henry) Kissinger has begun the work of winning over the Latin Americans. It has been already accomplished in China, the Soviet Union and down to the public level. It is being accomplished in the popular republics of Europe more than they care to admit."

Difficult Period

In his allusion to the difficult period in U.S.-European relations when he was French foreign minister, Mr. Jobert wrote that "Europe, at French insistence, did appear to be a problem in 1972. Who today in America worries about Europe?" Referring to the Atlantic clash of 1973, Mr. Jobert said that Mr. Kissinger learned to "correct his obstinacy through the lessons of his mistakes."

Mr. Jobert's article, coming at a time when he has appeared to be moving closer to a defense of orthodox Gaullist policy and to systematic criticism of the new government's policies, surprised observers here, especially those who knew him as a strong opponent of Mr. Nixon's foreign policy over the years.

But today's article can also be seen as a defense of any country's legitimate national interests, and he appears to be giving Mr. Nixon credit just as he is protecting his own record as a defender of French interests. In fact, his main criticism of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's domestic policies during the last few weeks has been that they were abandoning French national interests.

"The United States," he wrote, "under Nixon, decided to be present, understanding the truth that they were a world power, and after all, that it is pleasant to be one. (Mr. Nixon's) foreign

policy rejected the infantile isolationism that resides in every American's heart."

"He rendered great services to his country, it cannot be doubted. To be sure, it is easy to succeed when you have the power. But to succeed without making yourself completely hated is the sign of talent. Nixon and Kissinger had it."

Chirac Backs Unity

PARIS, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Jacques Chirac says that France must give up some of its sovereignty for the cause of European unity, both in the fields of energy and monetary policy.

"There can be no common policies without a minimum of transfer of sovereignty," he said in an interview published today by the magazine Paris Match.

Asked to single out areas in which France was willing to yield

sovereignty to the Common Market, he said: "Energy is one of these areas. Monetary policy another."

Mr. Chirac made similar remarks on his visit to Denain 10 days ago, causing a furry of Gaullist press here. He is expected to retract his common sovereignty, but in the Paris Match article he argued that some loss of sovereignty must be anticipated.

Ford Asks Industry, Labor For Wage-Price Restraint

(Continued from Page 1)

Minister Ismail Fahmy will call on the President.

Mr. Fahmy will be the President's guest at a working lunch, part of a round of discussions the Egyptian diplomat is having with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and other U.S. officials on possible new peace moves in the Middle East.

Mr. Kissinger, who met this morning with Mr. Ford, later conferred for nearly an hour with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin to discuss U.S.-Soviet relations in light of the new presidency here.

Mr. Dobrynin, just back from Moscow, is believed to have relayed the Kremlin's stated desire to continue working for still better relations with Washington.

Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, said that the Russians would pursue that policy "with firmness and persistence."

Still facing Mr. Ford, however, is his top appointment—a new vice-president to fill the vacancy left when he replaced former President Richard Nixon. The Senate Republican leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, and some other GOP legislators and some Democrats have been suggesting names to the President, said that

Mr. Ford is "nowhere near" final decision.

Having already indicated in July his awareness that he was not elected to office, Mr. Ford has asked for suggestions in many sources in order to have wide a representation as he can before submitting his nomination to Congress.

The Senate's Democratic leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, asked for his view of the selection process, said only: "I think President ought to make his own decision and not farm out choices."

Today, Mr. Ford, in another action to promote unity and a party called Rep. Charles Rangel, D-N.Y., to ask to meet with the next two weeks with the Congressional Black Caucus.

Rep. Rangel, chairman of a 16-member Black Caucus, said: "The new President's invitation to me and the other members, is indicative of the seriousness of his intention to open his administration to the advice of counsel of those of us who represent people whose lives and lives were ignored by the Nixon administration."

In another development, Mr. Nixon's deputy budget director Frederick Malek, resigned today becoming the first senior White House official to resign from a new administration. Mr. Malek had also been a key personal recruiter for Mr. Nixon, a senior private business.

Mr. Ford asked William T. Jones, Nixon's liaison to Congress, to remain on staff, assuring Mr. Timmons his complete support and a migration for the work he and staff had done for the Nixon administration program.

Soviet Climb Is Fatal to 7

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reported that two more members had died and that the survivors had managed to descend only a few hundred feet in "whitout" storm conditions.

By evening, only two of the women could function. Three were dead and three others could not move.

A listener described their final radio transmission as "hysterical." It said that their rucksacks had blown away and they could not dig a snow cave for protection from the freezing winds. "Good-bye, we will die," the broadcast reportedly concluded.

The small American team was fewer than 1,000 feet below them, but heard no calls for help on their Soviet-supplied radio, which was apparently calibrated to another frequency.

The storm cleared on the morning of Aug. 8. After three nights weathered on the ridge at 22,000 feet, the American team—consisting of Jocelyn Gillen of Ogden, Utah; Allen Steck of Berkeley, Calif.; and this correspondent, proceeded toward the summit.

On our way up, we met and linked up with six Japanese climbers. None of us had any knowledge of the deaths above.

At the base of a final snow face soaring several hundred feet to the summit, we stumbled upon the body of the Russian team leader. We called him a camp on the Japanese walk-talkie and were informed that there were seven other members of the team.

Shaken, we began climbing the face individually. We had left our rope behind because of its weight at such a high altitude. We discovered three more bodies sprawled across a torn tent, which had been futilely pitched on a scooped-out snow platform.

A fifth body was doubled over a climbing rope. Two others had apparently fallen down the slope.

Our search for the eighth woman took us to the summit. All we found were some apparent tracks that dropped over a sharp rock ridge.

Fatigue and rising winds pressed us for time. Using solarized wands to mark our route through deep snow, we marked the bodies for retrieval this week by burial details of Soviet climbers.

South Korea Jails Bishop

(Continued from Page 1)

of American history at Yonsei was sentenced to 15 years in prison with an equal suspension of civil rights.

Although the sentences were not the most severe the court martial has handed down, President Park's suppression of political activity, those convicted were the most senior and prominent so far. All were accused, having violated an emergency measure proclaimed April which forbids all dissent against South Korea's government.

Includes death among its penalties.

Acts Before the Law
In each case, however, the alleged violation occurred before the emergency measure was forced. Thus, the defendants have been punished for acts that were made illegal after they were committed.

President Park's government has tried to justify the suppression of political opposition necessary to combat a threat from North Korea and to achieve economic progress.

Despite the sentences, it is a day of subtle defiance of President Park's government. Korean Christians, who have come increasingly militant in their opposition, Protestants and Catholics held services in which they used the language of a religion to voice their political grievances.

Church Protest
This morning, about 700 Protestants from the National Council of Churches, which represents Korea's 24 million Protestants, gathered at the Seosan Presbyterian Church in the capital to take part in a prayer meeting based on a sermon from the book of Isaiah: "King Must Repent."

This evening, about 3,000 Catholics climbed up the steps to their cathedral in central Seoul and read a message posted there: "The violation of human rights is a fearful sin against God."

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osition Gains in Congress
Any Prosecution of Nixon

By John M. Crewdson

INGTON, Aug. 12 (NYT).—Sen. Griffin, the Senate Republican leader, said yesterday that he had spoken with the leaders of both parties in Congress to the effect that "most of them" thought that "nothing further" should be done.

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on the CBS TV program "Face the Nation," Sen. Griffin was interviewed on ABC's "Issues and Answers."

A resolution similar to that suggested yesterday by Sen. Scott was introduced in the Senate last week by Edward Brooke, R-Mass.

But Sen. Brooke has since said that he will not press for its adoption because Mr. Nixon, in resigning, had not made a "full disclosure of his involvement in Watergate or related matters."

In his televised address to the nation Thursday night, Mr. Nixon said only that he regretted any "injuries" that might have resulted from the Watergate affair.

The former President did not mention his release, three days before, of transcripts of recorded conversations in the Oval Office in which he approved an attempt to limit the FBI investigation of the Watergate break-in for political reasons.

Sen. Mike Mansfield, of Montana, the majority leader, and Robert Byrd, the majority whip, have both said they believe that the matter of Mr. Nixon's possible culpability should be left to special prosecutor Leon Jaworski and the Watergate grand jury.

But other Democrats appear to be divided on the question. Sen. John Tunney, of California, a liberal, was quoted yesterday as suggesting that Mr. Nixon should not "be set above other Americans and given special immunity," while Sen. John Stennis, of Mississippi, agreed with Sen. Scott that Mr. Nixon's resignation amounted to punishment enough.

No House Action

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP).—The House apparently will take no action on the Judiciary Committee's impeachment report except to make it widely available to the public.

Since Mr. Nixon's resignation as President ended the impeachment process, some members have been exploring the possibility of having the House vote on acceptance of the report setting out evidence and reasons for the committee's recommendation of three impeachment articles.

Strong resistance, however, developed to what critics described as an indirect vote on impeachment. A consensus is developing that the House should limit its action to authorizing printing of a large number of reports, perhaps 50,000, or printing it in full in the Congressional Record.

Humphrey Ex-Aide
Enters Plea of Guilty

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 12 (AP).—Sen. Hubert Humphrey's former press secretary pleaded guilty today to aiding and abetting illegal corporate donations to political campaigns by milk producers.

Norman Silverman and his business partner, Jack Valentine, who also pleaded guilty, each posted a \$1,000 personal recognizance bond. Each man faces a maximum sentence of a year in jail and a \$1,000 fine.

Mr. Silverman and Mr. Valentine were named in a criminal information by the Watergate prosecutor's office. It said that the two aided and abetted the use of money from the Associated Milk Producers, Inc., to purchase computer-mail lists used in the Minnesota Democratic 1972 presidential campaign and in a number of other Democratic campaigns, including that of Sen. James Abourezk of South Dakota.

Girls Are Catching Up With Boys
In Delinquency, U.S. Study Finds

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (NYT).—Delinquency among U.S. teen-aged girls has risen sharply in recent years to the point where girls cheat, shoplift, fight and use drugs about as often as adolescent boys, according to a new study by the Institute of Juvenile Research.

Patricia Miller, director of the study, attributes the rising delinquency among girls in large part to the rapidly changing status of women. "The traditional passive role for women is no longer viable, and this has created a conflict for girls," she said. Like their adult models, more and more girls seek action, which often takes forms that are unlawful.

While the crime rate for girls is up, the study shows that statistics for boys, when compared with previous studies during the last 20 years, have not changed substantially. The findings also indicate that the same kinds of crimes are committed by youths from rich as well as poor homes, and by those living in the suburbs and rural areas as well as in cities.

"Our findings appear to refute some stereotypes about girls and indicate a need for a radical adjustment in law-enforcement thinking about who is involved in delinquency," said Miss Miller. "Strong-arming has increased among teen-aged girls. So have carrying a weapon and gang fights."

The survey covered 3,000 teen-agers in Illinois. The findings generally parallel national statistics in the FBI Crime Reports. The research institute is affiliated with the State Department of Mental Health in Illinois.



SUPER SLIDE—Young and old enjoy this twin slide at a recreation park in Gevelinghausen, West Germany. An hour-long wait is not unusual to get one of the small sleds for the 760-meter ride down a slope.

Women Found to Head Tenth
Of All American Families

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (WP).—The number of families headed by women increased in the United States by more than a million in the last three years—as much as in the preceding 10, the Census Bureau has said.

The bureau, in the first full report of its kind published on this population subgroup, said one-tenth of all Americans now live in families headed by women, almost one-seventh of all children under 18 and almost one-third of all blacks in the country.

Nearly 40 per cent of these 21.2 million persons are poor, as the government defines poverty, and represent a third of all poor people in the country. They account for more than half of the black poor, black and white, together, they are probably the largest identifiable group of poor people in the nation.

Rapid Increase

There were 4.5 million families in the country headed by women in 1960 and 5.5 million in 1970. The bureau said that there were 6.5 million in 1973, 12 per cent of all families, 10 per cent of all white families and 35 per cent of all black families.

"This very rapid increase over the last several years," the bureau said, "has fostered a growing concern among social scientists and government planners regarding changes in family structure and composition."

"Much has been written, usually speculative in nature, about the general breakdown of family living arrangements in the United States. There has been a basic transformation... is occurring to the position that recent changes are only momentary and the structure of the nuclear family, as we now know it, will be maintained."

The bureau offered various possible explanations for these changes. "High rates of marital dissolution through divorce and separation certainly have had an impact," it said.

"But there has also been an increase in the number of female heads of families who are single, which may be due in part to the retention of illegitimate children by their mothers and also to the liberalization of adoption procedures whereby single persons may now adopt children."

"Another important factor," the bureau's experts said in their report, "is the increased participation of women in the labor force," which has "led to increased economic independence among many women."

"Other factors possibly related," the bureau said, "are the increased availability of public assistance... as well as the changing attitude toward independent living among women today."

Among Blacks

The rise of the family headed by a woman has been most pronounced among blacks. Nearly 40 per cent of all black children now live in such families. Since 1960, the total number of families in the country has gone up 21 per cent, the number of black families headed by a woman, 92 per cent.

The bureau said that a rising percentage of women who head families are young, divorced and separated or single, and a declining percentage are middle-aged and widowed. More than half these women work about a third of their families depend entirely on earnings for their incomes and only about 11 per cent depend entirely on welfare or social security for income.

Median income of female-headed families is only about half the national median. In 1972 it was \$5,320 for all families headed by women, \$6,213 for white and \$3,840 for black. The poverty cutoff, according to the government, is now about \$4,500 a year for a family of four.

Aide Says Nixon
Planning Future

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Aug. 12 (AP).—Richard Nixon worked today in his former Western White House office, a spokesman said.

The overcast day here on the California coast was characterized as "a quiet one" for the former President as he began settling into the south of wrapping up leftover White House affairs and planning his future.

The former President's daughter and son-in-law, Tricia and Edward Cox, remained at the 28-acre estate. The spokesman said the young couple had not decided how long to remain. Daughter Julie Eisenhower returned to her job today at the Curtis Publishing Co. in Indianapolis.

Drug Adventures Lead to Mexican Jails

By Tom Wells

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 12 (AP).—Last summer, Diane Odermann entered her canned pears, rhubarb sauce and pickles in the Minnesota State Fair. The next day, she left by plane for Bogota to pick up three pounds of cocaine destined for the United States.

Accompanying the 24-year-old housewife were her husband, Alvin, 28, who was a teacher in the Minneapolis public schools, and a friend, Christopher Hamley, 28.

The three were caught with the drugs a week later at the Mexico City airport. Each is serving a seven-year prison term.

On the Cocaine Trail

They are among 120 foreigners, most of them Americans, in Mexico City prisons on drug charges. Almost all are like the Odermanns—young and in jail for the first time after thinking they could make a fast buck in the drug-running business without getting caught.

The trouble for the young people began when they agreed to go to Colombia's cocaine trail to be mules, or "mules," the name given people hired to carry the white powder from Bogota to the United States.

The trail is an arduous one leading to the Colombian capital of Bogota from the north where, drug agents here say, coca farmers boil the plants' leaves into a paste to send out of the mountains to laboratories in Bogota. There the paste is distilled and refined into white powder or crystals.

Many of the secret laboratories are set up in attics and basements of private homes, according to Mexican drug enforcement officers, who work closely with Colombian, Bolivian and U.S. authorities.

Front Men in U.S.

Interviews with about three dozen of the Americans in Mexico City prisons on drug charges indicate that drug sellers in Colombia have front men in the United States to recruit the couriers. Many of the Americans interviewed said they were approached by old college friends with offers to be mules.

Mr. Hamley was just starting out as one of the recruiters, he said. Two college friends who live in Bogota told him that he could triple a \$10,000 investment by purchasing drugs in Colombia and hiring others to pack them to the United States, he said.

"They're both chemists, and lead four groups and make money on the side with the cocaine thing," Mr. Hamley said. "I didn't have to go along. It was just an ego trip, an adventure."

All Expenses Paid

Marlyn Corrie, 26, of Maywood, Ill., a Chicago suburb, said she was given an all-expense-paid trip to Bogota with three friends to the Caribbean shore and \$1,000 for spending money. At her Bogota hotel room, she said, she got a phone call. She was told to wait in her room for her contact. A few hours later, a maid came to the door, she said, and asked her to put on a blindfold.

"A man came in, gave me 800 grams of cocaine in a plastic bag and told me what to do," Miss Corrie said. "I never saw him."

She was caught last year at the Mexico City airport and sentenced to 11 years in prison.

Neither the Odermanns nor Mr. Hamley would give details of how their cocaine was delivered to them. Mr. Hamley says only that he left a note at a hotel for the contact and that two days later the three pounds of cocaine were in their hands. They were on a plane the next day for Mexico City.

12 Airport Agents

A special detail of 12 federal agents at the Mexico City airport is assigned to watch for possible drug smugglers. A spokesman for the detail said the agents look for, among other things, people who walk awkwardly as though they were carrying body packs under their clothing.

Diane Odermann must have walked awkwardly. She wore a new outfit to try to make herself look like anything but a drug smuggler.

She said she was dressed in a suit, a white blouse, nylon stockings and platform shoes "with my hair piled on top of my head in curls and with a tie to match my suit."

"I had my white gloves and grandma's embroidered hanky," she said. "Alvin was even wearing a hat he had bought in Bogota."

Mr. Hamley says he bought the cocaine for about \$10,000 and was to pay the Odermanns \$3,000 each plus their round-trip air fare and other expenses.

For Different Reasons

Americans in Mexico City prisons had differing reasons for taking their first plunge into crime. Some said they needed the money for school, others for bills. Some said that, in addition to the money, it was the clock-and-dagger appeal that lured them to the cocaine trail.

The free, expense-paid vacation to South America was the attraction for others.

The Odermanns' three-year-old daughter, Sasha, recently left Mexico City after spending several months here with a family friend. She visited her parents in separate prisons at least once a week.

"That's the worst part of it," Mr. Odermann said. "The responsibility shown to my little girl."

End of the Cocaine Trail

Drug Adventures Lead to Mexican Jails

By Tom Wells

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 12 (AP).—Last summer, Diane Odermann entered her canned pears, rhubarb sauce and pickles in the Minnesota State Fair. The next day, she left by plane for Bogota to pick up three pounds of cocaine destined for the United States.

Accompanying the 24-year-old housewife were her husband, Alvin, 28, who was a teacher in the Minneapolis public schools, and a friend, Christopher Hamley, 28.

The three were caught with the drugs a week later at the Mexico City airport. Each is serving a seven-year prison term.

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Beyond the Cease-Fires

Both on Cyprus and in the Middle East the daily, if not hourly, fluctuations in temperature and tension among the opposing parties demonstrate how difficult it is to disentangle the short-term objective of ending active hostilities from the long-range goals of peace. On the strife-weary island where Turkish and Greek Cypriot forces still clash, the Turks have openly sought to use the negotiations for separating those forces to achieve de facto changes in the constitution. And in the Middle East, not only do guerrilla activities and Israeli reprisals threaten the existing armistice arrangements of Israel, Egypt and Syria, but arguments over permanent boundaries block the attainment of a formal disengagement of Israeli and Jordanian forces.

On Cyprus, the question is one of the degree of autonomy to be enjoyed by the minority Turkish groups—a matter in which the prestige of the Greek and Turkish national governments is involved. With respect to Israel and Jordan there is not only the issue of rival claims to the West Bank of the Jordan River—and the old city of Jerusalem—but the even more perplexing subject of the Palestinians.

The only thing that is obvious (at least to the world outside) about either of these major points of contention is that both are highly complex. To divide Cyprus would be to repeat the unhappy history of Ireland.

the Indian subcontinent, Korea and Vietnam since their partitions—and in Cyprus the difficulty of doing this would be compounded by the geographical distribution of the contending communities. Some federal arrangement might work, but again the scattered groups of Greek and Turkish Cypriots, on an island that is barely viable economically as a unit, would make for a very complicated form of government.

As for Jordan, there are sound practical reasons for making it the residual legatee of the Palestinians, thus preventing the creation of still another state in a territory that is already broken up into too many nations. But it would be far from easy to convince the Palestinians of this—to say nothing of the Syrians, the Iraqis and other Arab states who support them. And the task is not simplified by Israeli claims, whether based on history, religion or recent wars, to what was recently territory under the Jordanian flag.

Thus, the prospects of long-range settlements on Cyprus or in the Middle East are clouded by many perplexities. But the immediate thrust now must be to create and enforce genuine cease-fires. For the drumming guns, as Kipling wrote, may know no doubt, but they really settle things only for the dead. When the smoke blows away, the living are left with all their doubts—multiplied and embittered.

The End of Portugal's Empire

With courage and style, Portugal is cutting the knot of its African empire. Barely 100 days after the coup which removed Europe's hardest dictatorship, the new government led by former colonial Gen. Antonio de Spínola has declared itself ready to transfer power "to the populations of the overseas provinces who are recognized to be qualified." There is some ambiguity in these words, but there is also much responsibility. Lisbon's concern is not merely to let down the immense burden which its colonies of 500 years have become, but to do so in a way that leaves the new nations-to-be as well prepared as possible to cope on their own. It is heartening that President Spínola's offer to transfer power is being received by African nationalists as an offer made in good faith.

It is no surprise that Guinea-Bissau, on West Africa's bulge, is to be the first of the colonies to receive full independence and enter the United Nations. The forces of the liberation movement there had already reduced Portuguese control to a few enclaves. The colony had become an economic liability to Lisbon. An elected government is already running the liberated zones. More than 80 nations already have recognized an independent Guinea-Bissau. The government of Luis Cabral claims but does not control the offshore islands, including Cape Verde—a strategically situated archipelago whose political future remains to be negotiated.

In Mozambique, in East Africa, Lisbon has pledged to start negotiations with the principal rebel group, Frelimo. An undeclared cease-fire is largely in place, thanks to the Portuguese Army's reluctance to fight on and Frelimo's good sense in accepting accommodation. Several hundred thousand whites live in Mozambique, the families of some have been there hundreds of years. As progress toward independence is being made, Lisbon is understandably eager to care for their legitimate interests. Any sign of Portuguese support for the white secessionist movement which is budding in Mozambique could, of course, backfire badly.

Angola, on the west coast of the continent, is at once the largest, most populous and richest Portuguese colony; the one where

the Portuguese exercise the most control and where the rebels are the most split among themselves. It is also the one harboring the most serious possibility of a black secessionist effort—Cabininda, a small territory with high promise of a great deal of offshore oil. This will be the most difficult to decolonize. The government in Lisbon has made a start by opening contacts with Angolan rebels.

President Spínola has aptly called Lisbon's decolonizing decision a "victory over ourselves." His government still faces difficult tests at home. Not all Portuguese are as perceptive as he in seeing the necessity of joining the modern age. He has, however, quite vindicated those who expected that he might become, after the coup, a "Portuguese De Gaulle," a leader with the vision and stature to induce his country to cut old losses and seek new gains. The whole international community has an interest in encouraging his policy: Both countries in the West which, like the United States, are friends and allies of Portugal, and other countries which proclaim themselves the champions of anti-colonialism.

The UN deserves special note. The secretary-general, acting at the behest of the General Assembly, has played a central part in facilitating talks between the former antagonists in Lisbon and Africa. This has surely helped ease what was bound to be a difficult transition in the best of circumstances. The UN's more difficult tasks, however, remain. It must help stimulate the nationalists in Mozambique and Angola to hold a referendum, or it must provide another mechanism to assure that the people of those territories have some choice in approving the government that will rule over them. The UN must also try to secure some guarantees for the European and Asian minorities. If the process of decolonization in Portuguese Africa starts to turn sour, as it yet could, the world body will then have to face the question of how to fulfill the international will over the opposition of some of the parties involved. But the more successful its mediation now, the less likely that it will have to cross that bridge.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

White House Transition

Last year's "Year of Europe" was a failure. There was some suspicion that Mr. Nixon was trying to exploit the alliance to divert attention from his problems in Washington, and in any case, Dr. Kissinger somewhat misjudged the conception of European partnership in his high-handed approach to events. Though the need for better consultation is now accepted by both sides, NATO is hardly in good shape and American-EEC relations are strained.

It is in the economic sphere that a new initiative is most urgently needed. The whole postwar movement towards free trade is undermined by the instability of currencies, mounting inflation in the Western world, and the threat of protectionism. If in due course Mr. Ford can persuade Congress to grant him the necessary authority to resume the trade negotiations launched in Geneva, it will anyway have to give urgent

attention to international monetary problems.

—From The Times (London).

With the advent of the Ford administration, we foresee a tripartite force of U.S. diplomacy, consisting of President Ford, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and congressional leaders.

As to the U.S. foreign policy toward Asia, it is anticipated that the so-called Nixon doctrine will remain much the same, along with continued U.S. interest in this region. The United States will consequently seek her interests in this part of the world, in terms of guaranteeing national security and stability for her allies. At the same time, we are concerned about any possible miscalculation by our potential foe in this phase of transition, taking advantage of the new U.S. administration as an "interim government."

—From The Korea Times.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 13, 1899

PARIS—Paris had its big sensation yesterday. Early in the morning the police arrested Paul Deroulade and a number of other members of the Ligue des Patriotes, as well as some members of the monarchist party, all of whom are charged with being concerned in a conspiracy against the existing form of government. The coup d'Etat was allegedly led by the partisans of the Duc d'Orléans.

Fifty Years Ago

August 13, 1924

PARIS—Americans in Paris may have the opportunity to see the giant zeppelin ZR-3, on its flight from Germany to Lakewood, N.J., as the route now calls for a passage over France which will bring the airship very close to the French capital. The ZR-3 will be given her first trial on Aug. 25 with a crew of Germans and Americans. The zeppelin has been equipped with new 400-horsepower motors.



Words to the 'Nixon People'

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—Not so long ago, about four out of 10 adults in the United States referred to themselves politically as "Nixon people." How should they react to the forced resignation of the man who for so long embodied their beliefs and their prejudices?

As a card-carrying member of that group, let me suggest a few reactions both to those who made it to the lifeboats and those who went down with the ship: First, toward Richard Nixon. Despite the frequent hypocrisy of some of his pursuers he was not unfairly ejected.

He is now America's only living former President, for good reasons. When he first learned that some men acting in his name committed a crime, he put the bonds of friendship ahead of his oath of office. When he had the chance to destroy all the tapes just after their existence had become known, he made the wrong tactical decision, and nobody is patting him on the back now for his rectitude in not destroying the evidence that proved him guilty.

Consistent

In retrospect, all the maneuvers his supporters considered so ill-advised in establishing his innocence gain an intelligent pattern when viewed as a means toward preventing revelation of his guilt. He "knew" he knew that there was proof that he "knew" and all his actions for the last year, from the firing of Archibald Cox to the rejection of subpoenas to the falsely based appeal to the Supreme Court, were absolutely consistent.

No wonder, then, he would allow no lawyer to listen to the tapes; he was stalling for time and playing for breaks, and on such a course there was nobody he could trust without making him a co-conspirator. Nixon was never indecisive, never floundering, as so many of us had anguished. His plan was to protect the tapes at all costs, and their cost was all.

Therefore, no torment of unfairness is due him from the "Nixon people." When "Black Sox" outfielder Shoeless Joe Jackson was approached by a fan crying, "Say it ain't so," the corrupted ballplayer said nothing; Nixon said it wasn't so. As we spare him our tears, we can afford him more than a little respect. He was never the would-be dictator his severest critics have claimed, and his motives were either noble to make a peace that would last or at least not ignoble to gain the adulation that would flow from being the man who made the peace.

Shelling Ends

The people who supported him, and most of those who worked for him, can look around now that the shelling has ceased and point out much of substance that was done in reflecting the will of the people—which, lest we forget, earned such a ringing affirmation of support just a year and a half ago.

Toward President Ford, the reaction of the "Nixon people" should be far different from the reaction, say, of the Kennedy people to the ascension of President Johnson. Here is no cultural or stylistic usurper; Ford was not Nixon's necessary compromise, but his chosen heir, deserving of a transfer of old

loyalties. Nixon wound up with a lifetime batting average of 500 in picking vice-presidents, better than FDR's .333.

As Vice-President, Ford made only one mistake in the loyal support of the man who nominated him, when he discussed months ago the potential makeup of his administration with a reporter on background. When I called him about that, Ford freely acknowledged having been the source and said he had made a mistake. That was refreshing.

Afterward, he comforted himself in a difficult situation with correctness and dignity. As President, Ford has chosen two of the best of the early Nixon supporters to be on his transition committee: Interior Secretary Rogers Morton and NATO Ambassador Donald Rumsfeld, both of whom bear the scars of battle with the Nixon palace guard. Rumsfeld, a former congressman in his early forties, is especially valuable.

Finally, how should the former "Nixon people" view the ecstatic political opposition, led by that agglomeration of academics, old liberals, advocacy journalists and Establishment power centers so wrong about the country in 1972

and so right about Nixon in 1973? (As usual in these oversimplifications, we leave out all the un-categorizables who decide elections.)

For the country's sake and our own, let us let them have their time of vindication without resentment. The triumph of justice is nobody's political defeat. Churchill's "In defeat, defiance does not apply," because Nixon's defeat is not the defeat of the "Nixon people" nor of the causes the former President espoused, only the defeat of that misguided toughness which is a form of weakness.

Of course, "In victory, magnanimity" does apply; if, in months to come, those who justly brought Nixon down want to make a martyr out of him, dragging him down Pennsylvania Avenue behind a chariot, here we go again on another round of vindictiveness.

For Nixon, who might not have shown enough contrition to satisfy everyone, in nearly his last words as President showed that the underlying lesson of Watergate had finally sunk in: "... those who hate you don't win unless you hate them—and then you destroy yourself."

Letters

Rx for Rex Morgan

If it's "progress" you want in your country, pray tell what Dagwood and Blondie offer in the way of novel variety—salesmen rejected at the door, the ladies' club parading through Dagwood's bathroom, Mrs. Dithers beating her husband over the head, Daisy pre-empting the best couch space, plus three or four other time-worn themes during the last half century? I admit, June has been on the verge of marriage at least a dozen times. Melissa nearly croaks bi-annually, and Rex himself has been dying his hair for at least a decade—but why "The Lady or the Tiger" ending?

On the slim chance that women's lib will allow you to publish Andy Capp, please wait a few weeks for the governor and Janie (no more neurotic than Charlie Brown) to discover the inherent nature of June's spinsterhood, and let Rex Morgan fade away till nostalgia calls him back.

And add my name to the other fans of Rex baby. MICHAEL R. WILSON, Alphen, Holland.

Four fans of Dr. Rex Morgan feel to drop this series from your paper in the midst of what may be June's most serious romance is certainly criminal. We do love Andy Capp, but if we were throwing darts at the comic page, Blondie and Rip Kirby would be perfect targets as they don't move at all. In the United States, Americans have their doctors, Casey, Kildare and Welby; surely we neurotic Americans abroad are entitled to our Rex Morgan, M. D.

FAMILY VERCH

Zürich. How could you banish Rex Morgan in the middle of such an exciting adventure? Even though I know that Rex and Blorice are going to remain forever barbers, June will be a splinter the rest

of her life and Melissa is going to be the 2,000-year-old woman after surviving countless heart attacks, hope springs eternal. Life just doesn't seem the same without Rex, so please reconsider and reinstate him.

LINDA SCHIEBER, Geneva.

It was great to see Al Hix back among those present in this column the other day. We're counting on Hix or somebody to tell us whether June marries Wade and does Rex Morgan go into politics?

VIRGINIA CHAQUET, St. Paul, France.

I'd like to thank you for lightening everybody's load a little by rubbing out the mummified world of Rex Morgan. One dreadful thing less to face each day.

ALAN LINDSEY, Brussels.

So it looks like the soap opera has followed the political satire into never-never land. We readers can only hope and pray that in some medically sterile comic heaven, wed either to the doctor or the governor, the long-suffering June Gale will finally have her [expletive] properly deleted.

NINA NEUSCHOTZ, Selliers, France.

I heartily agree with your reader Candy Snuggly. Give us back Rex Morgan.

Just knowing that somewhere in your journal there exist people like Rex, June and the governor restores the confidence in humanity which is so frequently shattered by your front page. I wait as anxiously for Melissa's wisdom as I did for John Dean's revelations.

B. CRAIG PHILLIPS, Paris.

Okay, for your own reasons you had to get rid of Rex Morgan.

Attempting to Fathom The Kremlin's Paranoia

By Murray Seeger

MOSCOW—When a foreigner leaves the Soviet Union after 30 months of trying to fathom its mysteries, a single question clings persistently in his mind: What are they afraid of?

If the Soviet people are truly following a remarkable scientific formula that creates an atmosphere for life superior to all other life styles, why does the Kremlin work so hard to isolate its people from other ideas and other peoples?

If the Soviet people are truly so happy, so free from the terrible scourges of unemployment, inflation, hunger, disease and inadequate housing, why must the guards at all frontiers spend as much time and effort keeping citizens inside their own country as they do keeping unwanted foreigners outside?

Largest Army

If the Soviet people are really in the vanguard of all peace-loving people in the world, why does the Kremlin maintain the world's largest army and continue to spend incredible sums of its limited capital to expand and improve its huge stock of super-destructive weapons?

If the Soviet Union has made such tremendous progress in its 87-year history, doubling, tripling and more the economic base of old Russia, why at this point is the Kremlin turning to the capitalists for money, technology, advice and merchandise?

The shortest answer to all of the questions is that the Soviet Union has failed to achieve nearly all of its claimed successes and is paranoically afraid that more and more of its own people as well as those in the rest of the world will find the truth.

This is what the Kremlin propagandists mean when they say that Moscow is ready for peaceful coexistence with the non-Communist world on political and economic competition but will not give up the "ideological struggle." Since but a handful of zealots would dream of going to war given the stock of modern weaponry, political détente between East and West is a matter of common sense. Reinforced by economic necessity.

Can't Provide

Since the socialist world is unable by itself to provide the standard of living the rest of Europe, America and Japan have achieved, increased East-West trade is an essential for the efficiency and volume of the economies of the Soviet bloc.

But, the capitalist investors and traders will come to the socialist world only if they are convinced that their long-term prospects are secured by a commitment to peace by the Kremlin.

These two developments, however, are implicit confessions of failure by the Soviet leaders, admissions that their hopes for dominating the world with sheer military and economic power have been at the least delayed and at the most ended forever.

Of course, the Russians could never admit such a conclusion for either international or internal consumption. They want the world to think that history is changing because they have achieved their goals, not because they have failed to achieve them.

If Western traders understood the basic economic vulnerability

of the Soviet Union, its power and backwardness, they might drive harder bargains than they do when they believe Moscow an "equal partner" in trade.

And if enough of the Soviet people understood how far behind the rest of the Western world they are and how thoroughly their cultural isolation they have been deluded by the Kremlin they might start to question the premise on which the ruling Communist party bases its franchise.

Once, in a conversation with a ideological control officer, a reporter was asked if he thought the Soviet Union was an undeveloped country. The reporter answered:

"You are either the least developed industrial nation or the most industrialized undeveloped nation, depending on how you want to look at it."

Another Russian in the room immediately interjected: "But we have the birth rate of a developed nation."

The Russians have such answers for nearly every criticism of the failures of their society.

Why do Russians suffer from shortages of good clothes, shoes and appliances; why is only now that the second biggest economy in the world can begin producing cars in large numbers? Well, the war did terrible damage to our country, and no one else in Europe suffered or paid reparations to Moscow.

Western publications? They are filled with pornography and other evil ideas which do not interest the Soviet people.

Medical Care

The Russians claim to have brought good medical care and education to their entire population, but close analysis shows that the claims are wildly exaggerated and foolishly distributed by for e-neers who have been shown only a few specialists and institutions where only the most political reliable are allowed to study a work.

The Soviet Union has brought literacy and basic education to millions of people who did not have it before, but they also least fear and hatred of "imperialists" and "capitalists" and make sure that all youngsters have played war games before they reach their teens.

At the upper levels, political reliability determines who stays in the better institutes and universities both as teacher and student. Open inquiry, the heart of high-level education, is forbidden.

In a recent conversation, a new comer to Moscow asked Dr. Andrei Sakharov, the Russian academician who received a record three orders of Lenin before his political views forced him out of the world of physics, how Soviet scientists were able to make the breakthroughs they had achieved despite the political controls?

"What breakthroughs?" Dr. Sakharov replied. "Since the second World War there has been no significant breakthrough in Soviet science. For every important scientific paper published in America, there are 30 published in America."

As for his own work in developing the Soviet's hydrogen bomb, Dr. Sakharov does not consider that a scientific advance.

It is that development, and the other developments of bigger, more terrible, more efficient weapons, in the Soviet and American arsenals that make politics the first priority in world politics.

Secrecy

But it is the secrecy, paranoia and fear of the Soviet leadership that make true détente so difficult to achieve. They claim, of course, that the capitalist want to overturn the revolution to destroy all its advances, and for that reason they must maintain their incredibly strong internal and external security controls.

But there is probably no group of people in the world who more want peace than the Russian and 100 other nationalities wrapped up in the huge Soviet Union. If they had a free choice, the would reduce defense spending to billions of rubles and spend the money on producing decent clothing, homes, appliances and food.

If they had free access to information from the rest of the world, they might realize that no one in the West wants to invade the Soviet Union. If they had free contact with Westerners, they would see how their lives have been deprived and find out how much they have in common with other peace-loving people.

They might even ask why there have been kept up for so long. And that is probably what the people in the Kremlin are really afraid of.

Obituaries

Christian Fouchet, Minister, Strong Backer of De Gaulle

PARIS, Aug. 12 (AP).—Christian Fouchet, 63, who served as minister for six years under President Charles de Gaulle, died at night in a Geneva hospital, his office in Paris announced today.

The announcement said Mr. Fouchet suffered a heart attack while vacationing in Evian, a French spa town, and was an officer during World War I.

Mr. Fouchet started a diplomatic career as first secretary of French Embassy in Moscow in 1944. He then served in Poland and India before his appointment as minister.

Mr. Fouchet was an early political follower of Gen. Charles de Gaulle and was elected a deputy in 1951 as a member of the Gaullist Rally of the French People. He was minister for Asian and Moroccan affairs in the government of Premier Pierre Mendes-France in 1954.

After Gen. de Gaulle's return to power in 1958, Mr. Fouchet was appointed ambassador to Denmark. At the same time he was

president of a committee appointed to seek political unity in the six-nation Common Market. The "Fouchet Plan" was stillborn, however, since Gen. de Gaulle refused to make any concessions to supranationalism.

Algerian Independence
Mr. Fouchet played a major part in the last stages of talks leading to Algerian independence and became France's last high commissioner to that territory before it gained independence in July, 1962.

Later in 1962, Mr. Fouchet was named minister of information by Premier Georges Pompidou and still later that year, was named minister of education. He continued in that post until 1967, when he was named minister of the interior.

After Gen. de Gaulle's death, Mr. Fouchet felt that President Pompidou was shipping away from Gaullist tenets, and he resigned from the Gaullist UDR party in 1971. He announced his candidacy for the presidency in the election this spring after the death of Mr. Pompidou but withdrew before the first ballot.

José Falcon

BARCELONA, Aug. 12 (AP).—Portuguese bullfighter José Falcon, 31, died last night of wounds suffered in the bullfight earlier in the day, his doctors announced today.

Mr. Falcon was gored in his groin and his femoral artery was ruptured.

He was gored while performing with his first bull of the day, and when he was working with the red muleta, or muleta.

Mr. Falcon, married recently to Rosa Gil, who is expecting a baby, was the first bullfighter to die this season. He died at the infirmary of the bullring despite five blood transfusions.

The bullfighter, who was born at Vilafranca de Xira, Portugal, was gored by a 1,137-pound bull of the Roca de la Gitanes ranch in Salamanca.

The body will be taken to Portugal to be buried.

According to the national news agency, Cifra, Mr. Falcon was the 47th torero to die in a Spanish bullfight. The records go back to June 23, 1771, when José Candido died of a wound inflicted by a bull's horn in the arena of Puerto Santa Maria.



Christian Fouchet

Floods Abate in Bangladesh but Indian Situation Still Grim

NEW DELHI, Aug. 12 (UPI).—Floods in Bangladesh were reported today to be subsiding while in India the situation remained grim.

Sixteen of the 18 districts in Bangladesh affected by the floods in the last few weeks were reported to be recovering from the damage. Only the districts of Dacca and Khulna continued to cause concern, officials in Bangladesh said.

The death toll in the nearly monthlong flooding in Bangladesh has now reached 1,200. Cholera deaths continue to occur, but no precise estimate is available. Officials in Dacca, Bangladesh's capital, were said

to be overwhelmed by the problem of transport and communications to the flood-affected areas. Twenty thousand square miles of the 55,000 square miles of Bangladesh have gone under water, and a large number of homes have been swept away.

Several pockets of high land were said to be trapped with people whose food needs were being met by airdrop. However, lack of adequate helicopters and food supplies hampered speedy relief, according to reports from Dacca.

7 States Affected
In India, seven states have been affected by the floods and the total death toll has now

reached more than 200. The flood situation in the northern state of Bihar has worsened during the weekend. Indian Air Force helicopters are dropping food to the marooned people in the district's northern areas.

At least 3 million people are said to be in the grip of serious floods in an area of 6,000 square miles covering 12 districts of Bihar. The state, which is recovering from an epidemic of smallpox that killed more than 30,000 persons, is now said to face an outbreak of cholera.

In the six other states in northeastern and southern India, while the deaths were relatively few, damage to crop and proper-

ty is said to run into billions of dollars.

The floods in India and Bangladesh are caused by swollen rivers and unprecedented rains. In Bangladesh, which is at the receiving end of two mighty Himalayan rivers—the Ganges and Brahmaputra—the crisis is said to be the worst in 20 years.

UN Aid Scheduled

ROME, Aug. 12 (AP).—Bangladesh will receive \$2.5 million in aid from United Nations food agencies in what was described as a "token contribution" to aid more than 10 million residents of inundated areas.

Japanese Chutist Killed

YAMAGATA, Japan, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—A 20,000 spectators watched, one of nine skydivers plunged to his death when his parachute failed to open at an air show yesterday in this northern Japanese city.

Africa Terms Students' Union Subversive Front

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—A parliamentary commission alleged today that the national Union of South African students was a front organization financed by overseas bodies attempting to change the existing political order in South Africa.

The commission also accused USAS leaders of using a campaign for equal pay between blacks and nonwhites to "ignite revolution."

Two of the union's biggest sources of money were the World University Service and the International University Exchange Fund, the report said.

Referring to the NUSAS campaign for equal wages for white and black workers, the commission said: "NUSAS leaders of this campaign and their benches are using the wages question, which is charged with emotion, to the tune, and Bantu (native) lack workers as the powder, to ignite a revolution and then stand back with their hands washed clean lest they themselves should be scorched in the fire."

Daud Regime in Afghanistan Counts Gains of Its First Year

KABUL, Afghanistan, Aug. 12 (AP).—When President Daud Mohammed Daud staged a military-backed coup a year ago to depose King Mohammed Zahir Shah, his cousin, Gen. Daud's stifled ambition was widespread corruption and a tottering economy. Today, one year and two months after the coup, Gen. Daud's republican regime says it has enough control of the levers of power to start controlling the country moving again economically.

"You could say that the new government spent the first eight months consolidating its power, and that now the whole thrust is toward economic development," an official said.

The main problem confronting the nation, which the UN calls one of the six poorest, is not so much a shortage of development funds as an inadequate bureau-

cracy that lacks the machinery to gather planning data.

For instance, the total population is not known, with estimates varying from 10 million to 13 million. Neither is an accurate figure for the gross national product available.

Following Gen. Daud's coup, which was partially engineered by a group of young Russian-trained military officers, there were arrests, dismissals and transfers at all levels of government. They produced a halt of economic activity in both the public and private sectors.

But it was only a temporary halt, and, economically, the past year has not been a desperate one for the country.

On July 15, in a speech marking his regime's first anniversary, President Daud announced that an inherited balance-of-payments deficit of \$11 million had been turned into a \$5-million surplus, with exports rising 14 per cent.

According to economic experts here, this was largely due to a restriction on imports combined with a jump in international cotton prices. Along with sheepskins and fruit, cotton is one of the nation's three major exports. The devaluation of the U. S. dollar was also a favorable factor in achieving a payments surplus.

As far as the man in the street is concerned, the main success of the regime so far has been to curb inflation by using government subsidies to stabilize the prices of such vital commodities as oil, kerosene, cooking oil, cotton, textiles, sugar and coal. The regime also benefited from good rice and wheat harvests.

\$99-Million Budget

In its first one-year economic plan, the government estimates that its total investment for 1974-75 will be about \$99 million, about 43 per cent of which will be accounted for foreign aid. Agriculture, industry, transport, communications and social services will receive the main benefits.

Private investment is expected to perk up.

Meanwhile, the regime is seeking outside economic aid—but in line with its policy of nonalignment.

Afghanistan's main supporter continues to be the Soviet Union, which provides nearly all of the equipment for its armed forces. According to informed sources here, President Daud's June visit to Moscow produced a Russian pledge of \$500 million in aid during the next several years. The speed with which the aid will flow into the country will depend on Afghanistan's stability to absorb it, the sources said.

To balance Soviet economic influence, Afghanistan is also seeking aid from neighboring Iran and Kuwait. Both of these states are considering how best they can help the new regime.

French Customs Board Freighter After Sea Chase

BREST, France, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—French customs agents tonight boarded a small Panamanian-registered freighter in rough seas off the Brittany coast after a cargo ship had defied numerous warnings to halt.

A French Navy spokesman said that the customs agents met aboard the 492-ton Dani out 60 nautical miles off this "fishy coast city."

The spokesman was unable to say why the Dani's captain had disobeyed earlier orders and firing shots from French customs and navy ships to stop.

The spokesman said that there appeared to be five crewmen aboard the Dani, two of whom reportedly seemed to be taken aboard a French vessel.

He said the navy and customs had chased the Dani because a freighter had refused to stop for a routine customs search and French territorial waters.

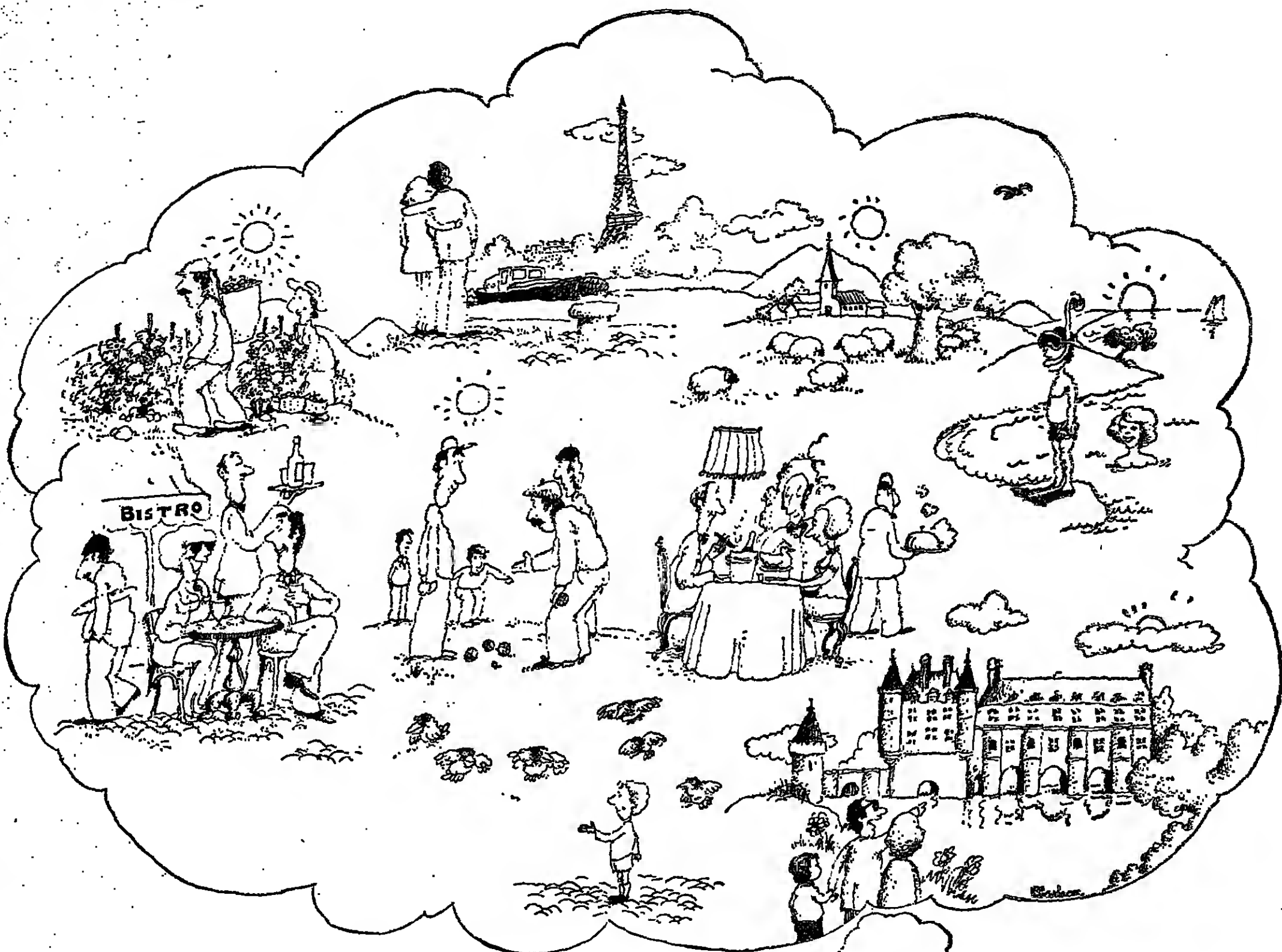
The Dani will be towed into Brest tomorrow morning, he said.

Sweden to Upgrade Office of Viet Cong

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 12 (UPI).—The Foreign Ministry said today that it plans to upgrade the Vietnamese Provisional Revolutionary Government office in Sweden.

It added that it did not want Sweden to consider the PRG as the legal government of North Vietnam.

The PRG, the governmental arm of the Communist National Liberation Front, currently has an information office here. The Foreign Ministry said that, in consideration of the "extent and reaching character of Swedish assistance to the PRG," there have been renewed concerns about work in the PRG information office and also for a new name for the office.



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By Alan Tiller

YARD (IET).—By adding a permanent officer to the Yard's art squad, the Yard has recognized that art is not only a world of art but also a world of crime. The art squad has been functioning since 1968 with only two detectives and a few artists drawn from special units of the force such as in drugs and pornography. At present it has recovered from worth of stolen works of art. Detective Donald N. says, out London's theft of \$100,000 a month to an art thief, the figure is not at the big Sotheby's auctioneers although big houses and all of its top dealers work with it and his tiny team. The squad spends a lot of time in 265 at the Yard keeping huge index of stolen works of art, sending out letters to dealers and poring over news and trade magazines, and the Art and Antiques with its column "Too Handle" a description of test stolen paintings supplied by Langton.

rest of the time the art keeps its ears open in the of crooked dealers known sooner or later many stolen works will surface don. Mental police forces also this and flash information in their countries via a in Paris to Room 265 in 2.

Italians are our best guess. Langton says. Gangs pillage museums and in Italy send a lot of rolls to London.

Matia-organized theft of the Church of St. Domenico in Calabria—they taken to England by caravan partly solved 18 months by Langton.

Thieves stayed still for a time, then Langton received that the Mafia was bringing paintings. The tip came "a professional individual," referred to a fence.

the detective isolated haul was involved and initial inquiries led to the check, department at railway station, where the religious masterpieces and wrapped in blankets, the squad of Italian detective London the next day said by their art ad saying that it was their action which had led to the and the subsequent art.

Next Case
Yard's art squad shrugged over on to the next case: missing Italian paintings were found in the area of London in the a secondhand dealer.

ton called as he told the There were old gas stoves on the sidewalk. Tucked the back were the paintings, a lot of people on too frightened to touch the man in Road picked them up for £12



Chief Inspector Pike, right, and Detective Peter Jones after recovery of Vermeer's "The Guitar Player" in May.

each. They were worth thousands and when he realized this he too became scared and turned them in.

Often, the art squad says, thieves don't realize the value of what they have stolen. A sure sign that they are on the right track is when detectives discover that their suspect has borrowed a book from his local library on medieval art.

The squad was formed six years ago to combat the wave of raids on English country houses. Langton has dabbled as a painter since childhood but, as he explained: "We were basically policemen and we were thrown in at the deep end of this special world. I did five years of evening classes on art history to help me in my job."

Other detectives who assist him have acquired special knowledge of furniture, antique guns, glassware, stamps and Oriental rugs.

The squad's task has been complicated by the greater number of people now buying art. "There are a lot of gullible people among them," Langton says. "It has been made easier by persuading collectors to photograph their works by the stamping out of deals between thieves and insurance companies and by a wide network of contacts."

"Somewhere along the line, someone recognizes the stolen work. A few years ago we were chasing Picasso, Renoir, Monet. Entire collections were going, the 47-year-old art detective said.

"When we became really involved the thieves were forced to abandon the top paintings. Renier's 'Le Passage' was dumped in a telephone booth. Vermeer's 'The Guitar Player' was abandoned in the graveyard of a London church."

"The thieves got a bit wiser and turned towards lesser artists whose paintings sell in the £5,000-to-£10,000 range."

The detective said that there are rarely organized gangs of art thieves. An individual or a couple are usually involved. Art thieves come from all walks of life.

"Some are educated types, like the Californian professor engaged in thefts of valuable books and in forgery. Others are illiterate. We've arrested Italians, French Canadians, Aussies, Americans as well as Britons."

The small squad is helped by other London detectives. Chief Inspector Harry Pike, from the Hampstead police headquarters at 24 1/2 Roslyn Hill, took time off from chasing bank robbers to pursue the Vermeer—and became quite an expert on the Dutch masters along the way.

And the other week Langton had information that valuable, stolen Italian statues were moving along London's Tottenham Court Road. "I didn't have time to make the arrest so I gave the boys at Tottenham Court Road Station a quick art lecture on the phone and they jumped out and grabbed the carriers."

Langton retires next year after 25 years in the Metropolitan Police but, beforehand would like to find at least one of the 10 Most-Wanted Works of Art.

They are a Buddhist statue stolen from the Yasugi Temple in Japan; an alabaster bas-relief stolen from a French church; Gauguin's 'Portrait of a Woman' taken from Worcester (Mass.) Museum; Picasso's 'Mere et Son Enfant' from the same museum; two works from the Montreal Fine Arts Museum; Corot's 'Révue à la Fontaine'; Millet's 'Portrait of Mme Millet'; Remi's 'Judith and Holofernes'; and Rubens's 'Christ on the Cross' stolen from a Roman collector; Van Dyck's 'Portrait of a High-Born Lady'; and Renoir's 'Jeune Fille au Jardin' also taken in Italy; a Rembrandt self-portrait and Titian's 'Portrait of Pope Paul III' stolen in Rome.

The Yard's art squad does not believe in the existence of millionaire collectors hiding stolen masterpieces in secret vaults. They think one or more of the top 10 could be hidden somewhere in the London backstreets.

The Traumatic Life of Divorced American Men

By Enid Nemy

NEW YORK, (NYT).—The man is young, personable, intelligent—and divorced. He is an individual again, not one of a pair, and the whole world is bright and shiny.

Not so, says Joseph Epstein, who is young, personable, intelligent—and divorced. Life can be equally as traumatic for divorced men as it is for women.

"To think that you can walk away from a divorce uninjured and untouched is naive and silly," said Mr. Epstein.

A lecturer at Northwestern University and the recently appointed editor of American Scholar magazine, Mr. Epstein was divorced five years ago. His marriage had lasted for twice that length of time. The divorce was amiable. There was no alimony and Mr. Epstein took custody of two young sons.

It was, nevertheless, a wrenching experience and, as a result of it, Mr. Epstein wrote "Divorced in America" (E. P. Dutton & Co., \$8.95), an inquiry and examination of marriage and divorce.

"Divorce is often necessary, but it's always painful and it's a subject with much confusion attached to it," he said. "Theoretically, it's a civilized institution; in actuality, it tends to bring out the worst in people."

Range of Reactions

Mr. Epstein said that he believes that the range of male reactions after divorce is far broader, and more complex, than most people imagine. Some recently divorced men may enjoy their new freedom, he said, but more often they suffer from a sense of dislocation and disorientation; in actuality, it tends to bring out the worst in people.

All sorts of men go into social

Feelings of loneliness, of loss, of worthlessness are common among divorced men. Most of the stupid things intelligent people do are done by dint of loneliness.

Isolation for a year or two," Mr. Epstein said. "... and I'm not surprised at the suicide rate among divorced men."

Mr. Epstein's statistics indicate that the suicide rate among divorced men is four times as high as that among married men, while the rate for divorced women is three times as high as for married women.

"Feelings of loneliness, of loss, of worthlessness are common among divorced men," he said. "Most of the stupid things intelligent people do are done by dint of loneliness."

"In the overwhelming majority of instances, it is the man who moves out of the house, the man who has to leave his children, and the man who is called upon to begin life virtually anew; the woman has some remnants of her life left around her."

Mr. Epstein's adjustment was somewhat easier because of the children.

"To forsake madness, the gods give details," he noted. "I was so taken with keeping the ship afloat that loneliness gradually wore off."

"I had all the details... the cooking, the cleaning, the shop-

ping, and I took a certain pride in being able to do it," he went on. "I even found some perverse comfort in dishwashing. It was one of the few things that was never finished. I had a routine around which I could organize my life, and I had the children to come home to."

The division of labor that once made good sense in a marriage no longer applied, he said. Men are no longer the sole wage earners and women do not necessarily stay at home to raise the children.

Nevertheless, he added, a good marriage was still the best of all possible combinations and represented the best possible division of labor in raising children.

"For children living with one parent, there is an emotional economy," he noted. His own sons, Burton and Mark, are now 12 and 13 years old and when one parent is in a foul mood, there isn't the other to turn to."

For Mr. Epstein, one of the principal reasons for the soaring divorce rate is the current emphasis on self. "Government figures show that the divorce rate rose 66 per cent between 1962 and

1971, and last year there were 455 divorces reported for every 1,000 new marriages."

New Religion

"Therapy is the new religion and therapy is the sell... How do I come out? The new age of psychology tells you to take care of No. 1. All that attention to self is very attractive in a marriage. I think one has to live for oneself but within the limits of his or her human responsibility."

One of the major reasons for breakdown in marriage, he thought, was a lack of self-knowledge even before the marriage was contracted.

"There are so many pressures to break up marriage that you have to bring to it enormous resources of self-knowledge, and you must assume that sacrifices of certain kinds are called for."

"Often marriage is a crucible for self-knowledge," Mr. Epstein observed. "The awful thing is that there is no training ground for marriage, including living together. There's nothing to do but plunge in."

And if one does plunge in, and the waters are treacherous? Mr. Epstein suggests that one bear in mind the often oppressive economics of a divorce and the pure and simple economics of maintaining two households.

"How many people can afford it?" he asked, and answered in part: "To get through a divorce, with children, these days, you need at least \$25,000 a year, not to do it well but to avoid the horrors."

Class Slippage

He pointed out the real terror of what I call class slippage, the necessity of pulling the children out of a good school, the couple who live very well in a good district and must move to a lower economic area after the separation."

He noted, too, the constant problem of alimony.

"It's the interminability of alimony that drives men crazy; it's not like a prison sentence where one is finished with it after a certain time," he said. "But I can't say flat out that all alimony should end because there are so many exceptions."

As for Mr. Epstein, he has now comfortably adapted to his situation and has also had his say. "But I don't want to spend the rest of my life as a divorce expert," he said.

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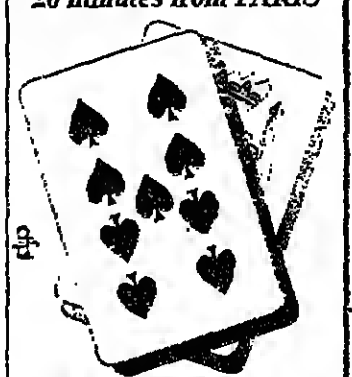
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Previn's Week of Cliff-Hangers

by Henry Pleasants

ON, AUG. 12 (IET).—Andre Previn will probably look back on the week of 5, 1974, as the week of cliff-hangers.

conductor of the London Symphony Orchestra in a Promenade concert at the Royal Albert Hall on Wednesday. Previn's appearance on a BBC "Omnibus" in broadcast last night, in his baritone, Thomas oppressed by the heat of the night and probably, in the 12 high G's of

Music in London

"Estuans Interitus," go down for a short count before the final stroke and for a full count in the subsequent "Ego Sum Abbas."

This was trauma enough, but what must have been Previn's astonishment, arriving at the next baritone solo, "Dies, Nox et Omnia," to find an utter stranger, Patrick McCarthy, standing there in Allen's place, a volunteer from the audience, ready, willing and prepared to sing it.

Next day, as artistic director of the South Bank Summer Music and Workshop, scheduled to open Saturday, he learned that his pianist-in-residence for the first of the festival's two weeks, Christoph Eschenbach, was ill and unable to appear for any of the five programs, including a solo recital, for which he was scheduled.

This was startling enough, as Previn told the Saturday evening audience in the Queen Elizabeth Hall, but what was even more startling was the offer by Peter Franklin not only to fill in for Eschenbach, but also to play everything that Eschenbach had

intended to play except the second half of the solo recital.

Since Eschenbach's tasks included such off-beat items as a first British performance of a youthful one-movement piano quartet by Mahler, the Brahms Trio in B-flat for Piano, Violin and Horn, and Schubert's Allegro and Rondo Concertante for Piano and String Trio, Franklin's readiness to take them all on at such short notice seemed all but incredible, and Previn, himself no slouch when it comes to musical versatility, clearly found it so.

The South Bank, he said gratefully, would have a medal struck for Peter Franklin.

The medal would have been earned simply by Franklin's eloquent and joyously appreciative playing of Schubert's "Trout" Quintet with the admirable Cleveland String Quartet at the close of Saturday's program.

That Previn, as pianist with the Cleveland players and the Tuckwell Wind Quintet, could play as fluently as he did in Mozart's Quartet in E-flat, considering the amount of time his other activities, including cliff-hanging, must leave for practice on the piano, was pretty incredible, too.

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not show his Haute-couture Collection from June 13 to August 22, to presentations in Far East.

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Continued on Page 19

Bank for Islamic States receives \$900 Million

From Wire Dispatches
A. Saudi Arabia, Aug. 12.—The Islamic Development Bank today signed a chartering their contributions to the Islamic Development Bank, a capital equivalent of \$900 million.

K. Insurer Makes Bid for Property Co.

DON, Aug. 12 (AP)—The Islamic Development Bank today announced a bid for the St. Martin's Property Co. The bank, which is a joint venture of Islamic states, is seeking to acquire the company, which is a major insurer of property in the United States.

Commercial Union already owns 6.23 million shares of St. Martin's, or 9.7 percent of the company. The bank's bid would increase its ownership to 15.93 percent. The bank is a joint venture of Islamic states, including Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and others.

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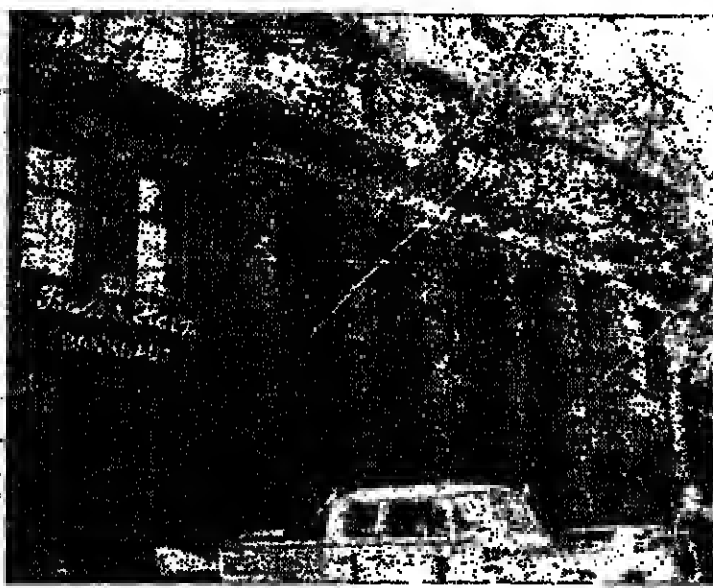
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CLOSED—Another private bank in West Germany has closed its doors, but the failure did not cause even a "ripple" in trading on the foreign exchange market.

Market Shrugs Off Failure Of Small West German Bank

From Wire Dispatches
FRANKFURT, Aug. 12.—Bass & Herz, one of West Germany's smaller private banks, has gone into liquidation, the Banking Association said today. The Frankfurt-based bank, which had a balance sheet total of 120 million Deutsche marks, returned its license to the federal banking supervisory office in West Berlin, which said it has appointed a liquidator to take over the bank's affairs.

OECD Describes Inflation In Japan as 'Intolerable'

PARIS, Aug. 12 (NYT)—Inflation in Japan has reached "unprecedented and clearly intolerable rates," and the economy must be restructured and cooled off for a prolonged period, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said in a report released here today. According to the OECD—whose members include the 24 major industrialized countries outside the Communist bloc—Japan, the world's largest commodity importer, has suffered considerably from rising import prices and worldwide shortages. In addition, the fear of soaring inflation has prompted consumers to buy now. Another factor is the shift in domestic demand toward personal consumption, housing, and public investment.

Oil Deficit Soars
The OECD said that the temporary cut in oil supplies during the October embargo reduced the amount of oil available to major industries, resulting in production cuts during the first quarter of 1974. Increased oil prices have caused substantial deterioration in Japan's balance-of-payments deficit, the report said. The deficit went from an annual rate of \$2.5 billion in the second half of 1973 to \$10 billion in the first quarter of 1974. Over the short term, the OECD

U.K. Worries Over Signs of Stagflation

Prices Rising as Output Trails Year-Ago Level

LONDON, Aug. 12 (AP)—Official statistics released today indicate Britain's economy is continuing to exhibit symptoms of stagflation, in which prices rise and output tapers off. The figures showed that wholesale prices of all manufactured products rose 1.5 per cent in July to a level 25 per cent higher than 12 months earlier. Lagging behind by one month, the June figures for industrial production were up 0.2 per cent from May and were still trailing output of a year ago by 1.3 per cent.

The value of retail sales in July was 18 per cent higher than a year earlier. But stripped of the effects of inflation, the volume of retail sales was 1.4 per cent below July 1973. Further Increases Seen
Indications that further price rises were in store came from the Department of Industry's index for materials and fuel purchases by industry. Though this index was up only 0.2 per cent in July, it was still 44.6 per cent higher than a year earlier, suggesting that additional costs increases may not yet have worked their way through to the retail price level.

The 1970-based wholesale price index reached a provisional 152.4 in July, up from 151.1 in June and 152.7 in July 1973. The 1970-based industrial production index was 108.7 in June, unchanged from May and down from 110.1 in June 1973. The volume index for retail sales (1971 equals 100) was a seasonally-adjusted 109 in July compared with 108.1 in June and 110.6 in July 1973.

The continuing uncertainty about the nation's flagging economy drove prices on the London Stock Exchange to a new 15-year low today. The Financial Times index of industrial shares fell eight points to 229.3, the lowest since May 1, 1959. Oil companies suffered badly. Dealers reported that continuing fears about the Labor government's takeover plans in the North Sea and anxiety about Wall Street were major factors in depressing oil stocks.

On the foreign exchange market the dollar strengthened amid expectations President Ford will sharply launch efforts to curb inflation in America. The dollar closed at \$2.3696 to the pound compared to Friday's \$2.3710.

Activity Dropped in First Quarter Almost 10% of Transactions On NYSE Initiated Abroad

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (NYT)—In the first of what will become periodic reports on foreign activity in stock markets here, the New York Stock Exchange has released data showing that foreign investment represents close to 10 per cent of volume on the Big Board. The report also showed that commissions from trades initiated by overseas customers of NYSE firms were \$30 million in the last quarter of 1973 and \$25 million in the first quarter of 1974, 9.4 and 8.4 per cent of total commissions, respectively. The decline, far greater than the market's general decline in the period, reflected weakness in the dollar in the first quarter, the report said. Of the \$25 million in commissions generated in the first quarter, the exchange found that Europe provided \$18 million. Switzerland, with commissions totalling \$5.3 million, was the most active European country, and Britain was second with \$4.7 million. Sales and purchases by Japanese customers totalled \$1.3 million. The exchange said that its member firms' foreign transactions, mostly through overseas branches, represented 60 per cent of \$4.8 billion in foreign sales and purchases of U.S. securities in the first quarter. Non-member firms, including over-the-counter houses, represented most of the rest. The report stressed that its figures were not entirely conclusive because a few member firms did not submit data for the study. However, most members having extensive foreign office networks did report. The foreign activity reports are likely to figure importantly in the issue of granting Big Board membership to foreign brokerage houses. James Needham, chairman of the exchange, has endorsed "foreign access" in principle, but the exchange has proposed a number of conditions to eliminate discriminatory practices that restrict access of U.S. firms to foreign markets.

Drought-Plagued Corn Crop In U.S. Seen 12% Below 1973

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—The nation's corn crop, plagued by heavy rains last spring and drought this summer, is expected to be 12 per cent below last year's record harvest and the smallest since 1970, the Agriculture Department said today. Based on indications as of Aug. 1, the 1974 crop is estimated at 4,965,950,000 bushels, 678 million less than last year. Moreover, the estimate—first of the season made from actual field surveys—is about 984 million bushels below the minimum that had been projected on July 25.

Soybean Estimate Off 16%
The 1974 soybean crop was estimated at 1,314,232,000 bushels, down 16 per cent or 253 million bushels, from the record last year. Although officials had expected some cutback from 1973, the estimate was about one million bushels below their minimum projection of three weeks ago.

As ingredients for livestock feed, corn and soybeans are the major building blocks for the nation's meat, poultry and dairy products. The government had counted on bumper production to rebuild stockpiles and to help dampen retail food prices in the year ahead. Rains have occurred over much of the drought area since the Aug. 1 crop survey, but for thousands of farmers in the nation's midlands those rains came too late. Further crop estimates will be made next month based on Sept. 1 indications.

Late Planting
Another difficulty was the lateness of planting last spring when heavy rains kept farmers from fields and forced many to replant crops. As a result much of the corn and soybean acreage was poorly rooted and stunted by the time dry weather hit. Today's estimates provide only partial answers on expected crop levels since fall-harvest crops such as corn and soybeans normally have a couple of months to go as of Aug. 1. "The report said the 1974 corn yield is expected to be 77.8 bushels per acre, compared with 91.4 bushels in 1973. Officials had expected a range of 88 to 92 bushels per acre. Soybean yields were put at 25.1 bushels per acre, compared with 27.8 in 1973 and an earlier projected range for 1974 of 25 to 27 bushels.

The report said 1974 production of the four major feed grains—corn, oats, barley and sorghum—is estimated at 175 million short tons of 2,000 pounds each, down 15 per cent from last year. Food grain output, including wheat and rice, was reported at 61 million tons, up 8 per cent from last year.

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participation in our Bank
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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Western Union Opposes IBM Plan

Western Union Corp. is opposing International Business Machines Corp.'s move to compete with the telegraph company by entering the satellite communications market in a venture with Communications Satellite Corp. (Comsat). A Western Union subsidiary, in a filing with the Federal Communications Commission, charges that the proposed joint venture of IBM and Comsat raises anti-trust and other policy issues of far-reaching scope and warns that facts may well establish that the combination of IBM and Comsat will forge an impenetrable barrier to any successful market entry by other parties. An IBM spokesman says the charges are unfounded. IBM plans to enter the satellite communications field by taking over 55 per cent of COMSAT Satellite Corp. Comsat would hold 45 per cent of COMSAT Satellite, up from 33 per cent currently. MCI Communications Corp. and Lockheed Aircraft, which equally own the balance at present, would sell their interests to IBM and Comsat.

Kirin Suspends Capital Spending

Kirin Brewery of Japan will suspend capital spending aimed at increasing its production capacity of beer for three years, beginning this year. Kirin officials say the company has no extra money to be allocated to capital investment in the beer sector as a result of a sharp rise in raw material, labor and transportation costs. They say the company's overall spending on production facilities and plants would total about 15 billion yen (about \$50 million) on an annual basis, down from the previous average of 30 billion yen. However, industry sources say the

capital spending cutback is designed to head off criticism against its 60 per cent share of the Japanese beer market.

Profits in Belgium Seen Up 5-10%

Net income of Belgian corporations is likely to rise an average of 5 to 10 per cent in 1974 from 1973, but the profit outlook for 1975 is "quite gloomy," Kredietbank of Belgium reports. In its weekly bulletin, the bank notes that prospects for 1975 corporate profits are still uncertain but "at any rate quite gloomy." It says a decline in earnings of 10 to 20 per cent is possible—the result of a "further cyclical economic slowdown and a weakening in industrial wholesale prices coupled with steep cost rises." The earnings survey takes into account the situation at 134 major Belgian corporations ranging through all sections of industry, finance and distribution.

MGM Tender Offer Completed

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has received about 1.25 million common shares in its tender offer and will accept about 1.05 million shares, or about 84 per cent of the shares tendered. The total includes about 500,000 shares tendered by Kirk Kerkorian, the principal MGM shareholder. As a result of the exchange offer, MGM will have about 4.66 million common shares outstanding, of which Mr. Kerkorian will own approximately 2.44 million shares, or 50.1 per cent of the total. His prior holdings were equal to about 48.3 per cent of the outstanding shares. The company exchanged the shares for \$3 cash and \$23 principal amount of a new issue of 10 per cent subordinated debentures due 1994.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

[illegible][illegible]


	Price	Yan	405	Yest.	Fri.	Hugh
Stock Indexes						

ind.	769	Asaraphram	100.84	104.0	111.0
ind.	769	Brusac	100.84	106.22	118.0
ind.	769	Franklin	117.55	112.27	117.24
ind.	769	London 30	228.3	227.3	230.61
ind.	769	London 30a	77.19	86.81	103.61
ind.	769	London 30b	116.97	117.66	118.26
ind.	769	London 30c	82.57	82.57	82.57
ind.	769	London 30d	82.57	82.57	82.57
ind.	769	London 30e	82.57	82.57	82.57
ind.	769	London 30f	82.57	82.57	82.57
ind.	769	London 30g	82.57	82.57	82.57
ind.	769	London 30h	82.57	82.57	82.57
ind.	769	London 30i	82.57	82.57	82.57
ind.	769	London 30j	82.57	82.57	82.57
ind.	769	London 30k	82.57	82.57	82.57
ind.	769	London 30l	82.57	82.57	82.57
ind.	769	London 30m	82.57	82.57	82.57
ind.	769	London 30n	82.57	82.57	82.57
ind.	769	London 30o	82.57	82.57	82.57
ind.	769	London 30p	82.57	82.57	82.57
ind.	769	London 30q	82.57	82.57	82.57
ind.	769	London 30r	82.57	82.57	82.57
ind.	769	London 30s	82.57	82.57	82.57
ind.	769	London 30t	82.57	82.57	82.57
ind.	769	London 30u	82.57	82.57	82.57
ind.	769	London 30v	82.57	82.57	82.57
ind.	769	London 30w	82.57	82.57	82.57
ind.	769	London 30x	82.57	82.57	82.57
ind.	769	London 30y	82.57	82.57	82.57
ind.	769	London 30z	82.57	82.57	82.57
ind.	769	London 30aa	82.57	82.57	82.57
ind.	769	London 30ab	82.57	82.57	82.57
ind.	769	London 30ac	82.57	82.57	82.57
ind.	769	London 30ad	82.57	82.57	82.57
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ind.	769	London 30ba	82.57	82.57	82.57
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ind.	769	London 30bp	82.57	82.57	82.57
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ind.	769	London 30br	82.57	82.57	82.57
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ind.	769	London 30gx	82.57	82.57	82.57
ind.	769	London 30gy	82.57	82.57	82.57
ind.	769	London 30gz	82.57	82.57	82.57
ind.	769	London 30ha	82.57	82.57	82.57
ind.	769	London			



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مَكْنَزُ بْنُ الْأَصْلِ

CROSSWORD By Will Wenz

By Will Wenz

ACROSS			
1	Worked at Aunt	49	Landlords' concerns
	Dinah's party	51	Not abridged: Abb.
8	In _____ with _____ (conniving)	52	Opponent for Dempsey
15	Shake _____	53	Constellation
16	Large Pacific area	54	Ex-heavyweight champ
17	Rather than _____	57	Movie studio
18	Kind of member	58	Lower jawbone
19	Negative _____	60	Mussolini, for one
20	Sifted laugh	62	Ushers
22	Wallaba _____	63	Beauty lover
25	Certain alcohols: Suffix	64	Vast plains
25	Iowa college	65	In demand
26	Sunset or Gaza	DOWN	
28	Emperur _____	1	Beneficial drug
29	Calling and playing	2	Not seen
31	German article	3	Imminent
32	Toothless _____	4	_____ out (free)
34	"... upon _____ of gold"	5	Lock _____
36	Rayburn _____	6	Man's name
37	Deception _____	7	Devote _____
38	Dwellings of a sort	8	Like some pistols
41	Messengers _____	9	Doctor's concern
45	U. S. composer	10	Learns _____
46	Smells _____	11	Rower's need
48	Catch _____	12	Where _____
			Toronto is _____
			Men's accessories
			Mexican cloaks
			Hard _____
			Most protected
			Ends _____
			Troubadour's love song
			Roman goddess
			Golf area _____
			Stock _____
			Like hunger strikers, at times
			Diatribes _____
			Symbol of achievement
			Sackcloth and ashes
			Opponent for Louis
			More like a certain bird
			Comeback _____
			Grooved _____
			Compulsion _____
			Abrupt declivity
			Goos _____
			Der _____
			Level: Var.
			Spinner _____
			Greek letter

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WEATHER

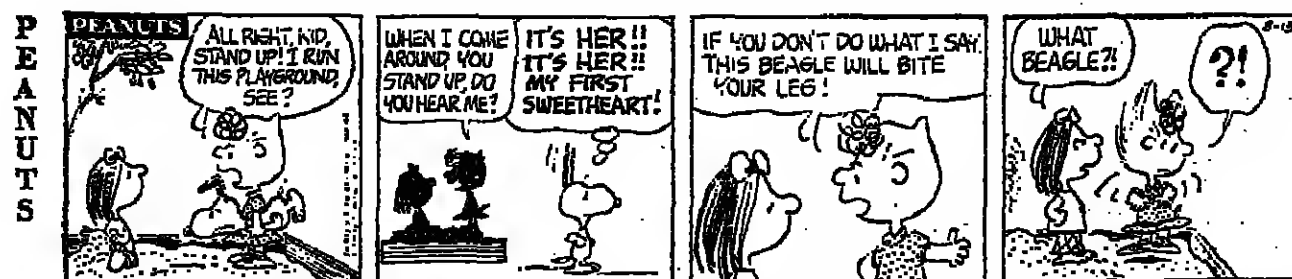
	C	F		C	F		
ALGARY.....	33	72	Fair	MADRID.....	30	84	Fair
AMSTERDAM.....	13	59	Thunder	MILAN.....	21	81	Fair
ANKARA.....	30	86	Fair	MONTREAL.....	23	73	Fair
ATHENS.....	—	—	Unavailable	MOSCOW.....	18	64	Storm
BELGIUM.....	19	64	Cloudy	MUNICH.....	17	62	Cloudy
BELFRAST.....	13	59	Rain	NEW YORK.....	23	73	Fair
BERLIN.....	15	66	Cloudy	NICE.....	25	79	Cloudy
BRUSSELS.....	15	59	Rain	OSLO.....	15	59	Rain
BUDAPEST.....	15	66	Fair	PARIS.....	15	66	Cloudy
CAIRO.....	24	91	Fair	PRAGUE.....	15	64	Cloudy
CASABLANCA.....	23	77	Cloudy	ROME.....	27	81	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN.....	18	64	Cloudy	SOFIA.....	15	66	Cloudy
DALLAS.....	15	66	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM.....	19	66	Overcast
DUBLIN.....	17	82	Storm	TEHRAN.....	33	73	Fair
DUNDEE.....	14	57	Rain	TEL AVIV.....	—	—	Unavailable
EDINBURGH.....	17	82	Storm	TOKYO.....	23	73	Fair
FRANKFURT.....	19	66	Cloudy	VENICE.....	23	77	Fair
GENEVA.....	20	68	Fair	VIENNA.....	13	64	Cloudy
HELSINKI.....	23	74	Cloudy	WASHINGTON.....	25	78	Fair
HONG KONG.....	23	74	Cloudy	ZURICH.....	13	64	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS.....	20	63	Cloudy				
LISBON.....	28	78	Cloudy				
LONDON.....	15	66	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES.....	19	67	Cloudy				

*Yesterday's readings at U.S. Canadian
 at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

[illegible]

PEANUTS



B. C.

YOUR GREAT UNCLE ONCE MADE A FORTUNE IN THE UNDERTAKING BUSINESS BY PLAYING UP NON-DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE SEXES.

HOW DID HE SWING THAT?

HE CALLED IT THE 'HISS AND HEAREE' FUNERAL HOME.

YOU JUST SAID THAT CAUSE YOU KNOW SNAKES CAN'T PUKE.

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**B
L
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N
D
I**



BEETLE
RAILLEVY

YOU RICH GUYS
REALLY GET ME

P-13

YOU DONT
START OFF
WITH
KINGS!

© King Features Syndicate, Inc., 1976

WIZARD



ANDY GAPP

H'YER, ANDY! WHAT'S NEW?

I'M FED UP, CHALKE -
- I'VE LOST ME GIRL FRIEND

OH, DEAR, DEAR, I AM SORRY - YOU MUST BE HEART-BROKEN, NEVER MIND, OLD PAL, TIME HEALS ALL WOUNDS. IF THERE'S ANYTHIN' I CAN DO -

THERE I/S, MATE, YOU CAN STOP BEING A TWIT -
- I'VE JUST FORGOTTEN WHICH PUB I LEFT 'ER IN!

WATCH THE MATERIAL

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BUZ
S
A

RIP KIRBY

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO, SIR?

SLOWLY, HAND OVER HAND, KIRBY PULLS THE LIFEBOAT CLOSER TO THE 'MARY DOE.'


Y




YUGLE

LAISOR

SPOGLE

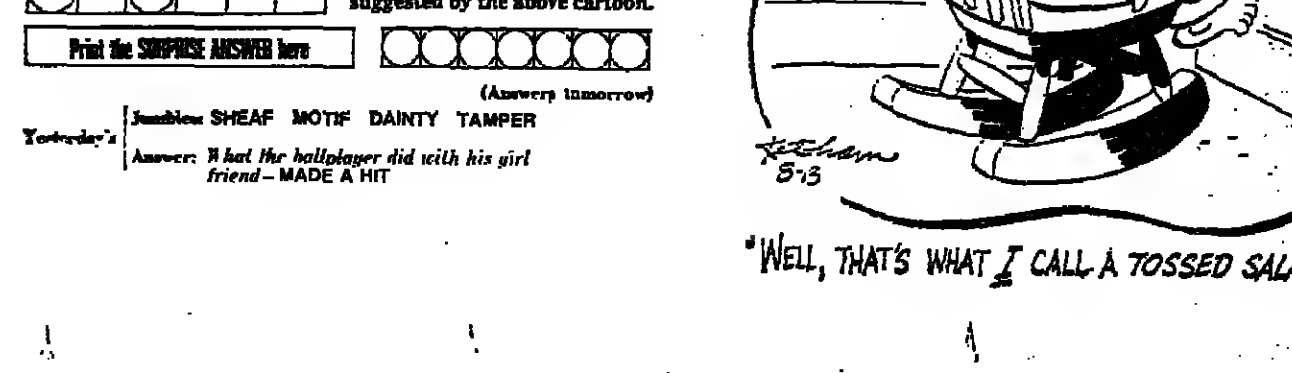


FOR PEOPLE WHO
CAN'T SEE THE
WRITING ON THE WALL!



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as

△
□
✕



— *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997

BOOKS

IN PRAISE OF DARKNESS

By Jorge Luis Borges. Translated from Spanish by Norman Thomas di Giovanni. E.P. Dutton & Co. 142 pp. (Bilingual)

Reviewed by Willis Barnstone

LIKE Cervantes, about whom he often writes, Jorge Luis Borges sees himself primarily as a poet. But Cervantes's gnostic notion of being a great poet was wrong, for the Spaniard's poems are largely mannered imitations of the Italian style and notes of the other Golden Age poets. Conversely, Borges, known largely for his *fictiones*, has now published his fifth volume of poems, a unified sequence of profound observations about people and

things, dreams and darkness, showing that Borges, in giving primacy to poetry, is right. Yet with typical shiftness, Borges also claims there is really no difference between his poems and his prose. "I think I may be wrong," he says, "but I would like to be remembered less as a poet than as a friend," that he too "distills them [the poems], and finally, reversing himself, he speaks about the book which in the end may be the best of his work."

poem "In Praise of Darkness" brings us to the edge:

Old age (this is the name that
others give it)
may prove a time of happiness
The animal is dead or near
dead;
man and soul go on . . .
To think, Democritus tore at his
eyes.
There has been my Democritus.
This growing dark is slow
brings no pain;
it flows along an easy slope
and is akin to eternity.

physicians." In "In Praise of Darkness" (*Elogio de la sombra*) the blind Argentine master of historical spoof, exile violence, and irony, Borges, in a series of circular ruins that lead us to the border of knowledge, has again taken us to the instant of recognition—where he stops, stationing us in mystery, in order to save us from false knowledge. As in all Borges, the events outside are a whimsical journey to the paradox of self-discovery. In speaking of the Gauchos, he

They lived out their lives as in a dream, without knowing who they were or what they were. Maybe the case is the same for us all.

This latest book by Berges is unified and dominated by darkness and sight, with often an ecclesiastical note as he recreates Heracleitus or the Apostle John or fragments from an apocryphal gospel. Berges is bifurc and

his is not an "idealistic vision of a better world," as he says, "and when he speaks through biblical figures it is as if he were talking to an old Argentine friend over a cup of mate. Indeed, he slips through historical and imaginary time periods in such a way as to prove that man is always man, always alone, caught in the beast of his body, the labyrinth, while living out the dream or illusion of vision beyond the system." Borges extends even further, "But, that he calls to come, when

things. All the things we remember or forgot, "a file, an atlas, doorway, nails, the glass/ from which we drink—serve us like silent slaves." Because these things are sightless "they live on/familiar, blind, not known to us," they go on doing their work. Clearly the elegiac theme pervades the volume. So in the manner of Simionides, he writes poems of historical praise for Israel, traces

**REF. DIARY, WASSER
TODD ALAN ASHTON
SELFLESS SPOONS
ENLAJ STETSON
RITES LONG TEAM
SENTIMENT MIAMI**

WILKS BARNSTONE, a Pulitzer nominee for his own poems, now completing a book of essays on poetry. "From Sappho Mao." This review has been abridged.

(H. The New York Times)

BRIDGE

—By Alan Truesdale

On the diagramed deal from one of the Springfield knockout matches played in New York recently, South, hand and opening weak two-bid on his right. It was a close choice between a take-out double and a bid of two no-trump. He chose the latter course, rightly as it turned out, and his partner raised to game.

Both major suits threatened the three no-trump contract, and the play featured an unusual combination of holdup plays, one directed against each opponent.

On the first trick, East overtook his partner's spade jack

with the queen. South made his first bid up, and East recognized correctly that persevering with spades was hopeless: West's lead had to be a singleton or a doubton, for he would have led a low card from 4-7-8.

	NORTH	
	♠ 75	
	♥ 93	
	♦ KQ1043	
	♣ KJ65	
WEST		EAST (D)

East therefore shifted to his partner's heart suit, and happily for the declarer the singleton was the jack. If it had been any lower card, the heart suit would have been easily established with the diamond ace as an entry for it.

♠ J6	♠ K10943
♥ A108742	♥ J
♦ A52	♦ J87
♣ 104	♣ 382

SOUTH:
♠ A32
♥ KQ65
♦ A3

Covering the heart Jack would have been an error, since West would have won and continued with the ten to pin dummy's nine. But South made no mistake. He made his second ducking play, and was in full control. East

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
2 ♠	2 NT	3 ♣	3 NT
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the ace of Jack.

208

هكذا بنى الأصل

Beats Nicklaus by One

Trevino Couldn't Wait to Win PGA Title



WINNING GLORY—Lee Trevino pauses during final play to entertain the audience at the PGA.

Trevino Wins Can-Am Series the Chagrin of Teammate

INGTON, Ohio, Aug. 12 (UPI)—Englishman Jackie Oliver drove to his fourth straight American Challenge victory to clinch the series, sending once again flared his Shadow team.

Team George Follmer, a leading Shadow team, trying to pass the Briton on the 27th lap, 581.750 race at the Mid-race.

lapse later, Follmer pulled in pits, shook his fist at a fan, grabbed his bags and through driving your car.

Johncock Wins VAUKEE, Aug. 12 (AP)—Johncock held off late by A.J. Foyt and Wally Dallenbach Jr. to win yesterday's Bettenhausen 200-mile on-track race in record time at the State Fair Park.

ock drove his Eagle-Off-er at a speed of 118.783 0 hour for his first cham- p car victory since Novem- 74.

ack record on the park's paved oval was 114.304 0 by Al Unser in 1970.

ock took the lead for good a beat Bobby Unser to the n on the 14th lap. His nine-second lead, then for 12 laps before Foyt,

rt Triumphs, 60; Borg Face Connors

ANAPOLIS, Aug. 12 (Reu-Christ Evert, the Wimble-amp, breezed to her third single's title in the U.S. rt tennis championships

outed 1969 clay court Gall Chanfreau of France near perfect performance 6-0 at the Indianapolis 1 Club. It was the eighth tournament title for 19, and her 20th straight match.

seeded Jimmy Connors ad- seeded Bjorn Borg ad- to today's men's singles

rs, the 31-year-old Wim- champ, beat fourth-seed- ng champion Mann 1 of Spain, 6-4, 6-3. Borg, 6-7, 6-4 winner in a two- match with Mexico's Raul 7, who was seeded fifth.

can Julie Heldman and au heat Chris and her Jeanne Evert, 6-3, 6-1, in- men's doubles final.

who had the pole in his Coyote- Foyt, began a charge. Foyt cut Johncock's lead to three seconds by the 17th lap. Meanwhile, Dallenbach, one of the early leaders, had begun a charge and pulled nearly even with Foyt.

On the 17th lap, Foyt eased within 1 1/2 seconds of the lead as Johncock was slowed by traf- fic, but Johncock pulled away to a five-second lead six laps later and held on for the victory.

Wellington Mara, the president of the New York Giants and a member of the management coun- cil who is generally considered one of the most hard-line owners, endorsed the decision because it was suggested by federal mediator W.J. Urey.

"It's good enough for Wil- liam Urey, it's good enough for me," Mara said. "This will give a chance for everyone to catch their breath and go back in fresh. Looking back on the last week, I think everyone involved wanted an agreement, but if you saw the demands laid before us March 16, you knew we were in for trouble. We were miles apart then and we still are."

"The decision does, of course, have ramifications for the rookies and veterans who have been in our camps and that's something we will have to review with our committee and our clubs as quickly as possible before making further comment."

The problem for the owners is what to do with the rookies who would normally be cut. The clubs are supposed to be down to 80 players now and were scheduled to place their squads to 49 players by Aug. 27. Since that's just be- fore the two weeks are up, it's unlikely the teams will cut the squads unless a contract is reached by then.

If the owners cut the rookies and free agents, they would be in a difficult position if the vets walked out again.

Ed Flanagan, center and player representative for the Detroit Lions, called the decision a "cave-in" for the owners but said the players still can strike in the future.

"It's a cave-in, there's no doubt about it," Flanagan said. "But if we go in there, they've got to get rid of the rookies and seabe. We could still go out on strike again. We still have the power of calling a strike. But this will show we are showing some good faith. If the owners don't dem- onstrate some good faith, we can always go out again."

Don Shula, the coach of the world champion Miami Dolphins who has the majority of his vets in camp, said it was the "first good news I've had in a long time," he added. "I hope this is not a cooling-off period but is a settlement so that all teams

CLEMMONS, N.C., Aug. 12 (UPI)—Professional Golfers Association champion Lee Trevino putted on the final hole yesterday sooner than he normally would have because "I was so nervous, I was afraid to wait."

Trevino beat Jack Nicklaus by one stroke, 276 to 277, to win his first PGA crown. But that victory, and the \$45,000 prize that went with it, was not assured until he tapped in that final 18-incher. It gave him a final-round 1-under-par 69; Nicklaus also closed with 69.

"It's customary to wait with what is expected to be the winning putt until last," said Trevino. "But I was so nervous after three-putting the previous hole, for a bogey, that I couldn't stand to wait. That's why I asked Jack to let me go ahead," he said.

About the almost disastrous 17th green, Trevino said: "My mind said hit it hard and my hands wouldn't move."

Holding a two-stroke edge over Nicklaus with two holes to play, the 34-year-old Mexican-American experienced a crack in his flawless performance when he left a 30-foot putt three feet short and then missed the putt for a bogey.

"It made the last hole very tough," Trevino said. "With a two-shot lead, I felt I could still bogey and come out with at least a tie. Now I know I could lose it."

Nicklaus drove off the 440-yard finishing hole at the Tanglewood Country Club with a three-wood and Trevino hit a driver, both land- ing in the fairway. Trevino hit a six-iron 18 feet from the cup and Nicklaus approached to within 20 feet.

Both two-putted, and Trevino had his crown. This marked a third victory for Trevino over Nicklaus in virtual head-to-head confrontations in major tournaments. Lee rallied to tie Jack in the U.S. Open in 1971 and then won the playoff by three shots.

He beat Nicklaus for the British Open in 1971 and 1972, in the latter year chipping in from off the green three times to break Nicklaus's hold for the third leg of a Grand Slam.

"This man played a fantastic game of golf," Nicklaus said. "He hit every fairway. I hate to lose to him but when a guy plays better than you do, what can you do about it?"

Trevino, with two U.S. and two British Open victories to his credit, said that now that he has won the PGA for the first time, he will play in the Masters. He has twice announced he would never play in the Augusta event.

Trevino said he will still cut down on his 1975 schedule, but his PGA victory means he'll have to play another two tournaments this year—the World Series and the World Cup in Venezuela, where he'll represent the United States with Hale Irwin.

This year's Masters winner, South African Gary Player, could not get anything going yesterday and shot a 70 to finish at 280, in seventh place.

Finishing in a tie for third, at 279, was a four-man group headed by the indestructible Sam Snead, the 62-year-old legend who has won the PGA three times. Snead had a 68 yesterday.

Also at 279 were Dave Hill, with a final 68, and Hubert Green and Bobby Cole, who closed with 71.

can begin preparations for the championship season."

The announcement of the temporary settlement was made in Washington by Ed Garvey, the executive director of the players association. He said the players' action was taken on the advice of Urey.

Garvey cautioned, however, that there is a possibility the players will walk out of camp again if no progress is made in talks with the owners. The talks are scheduled to reopen Thursday.

The game was played before 17,922 fans; the stadium's capacity is 61,279.

The Giants scored on their first drive, marching 74 yards in 10 plays. Led by running back Leon McQuay, who carried five times for 34 yards in the drive, the Giants moved quickly inside the Patriots' 20-yard line. A 13-yard sweep by Steve Crosby brought New York to the 10-yard line and a pass from Randy Johnson to Bob Tucker put the Giants 20 yards from the end zone.

On the one, Charlie Jesmanzy plunged in for the score on the next play and Pete Gogolak added the point after.

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE Batting (Based on 215 at-bats)

Caray, Minn. 448 65 165 .364
Harmon, Texas 395 42 181 .342
McNair, K.C. 382 51 110 .322
Rice, Cal. 348 57 118 .318
Jackson, Oakland 368 84 114 .312
Ruhl, Oakland 348 84 114 .312
Yastrzemski, Bos. 378 68 117 .310
Randle, Texas 368 49 114 .309
Allen, Chicago 368 70 121 .308
Burroughs, Texas 418 68 128 .305

Fielding (112 decisions)

Strickland, Tex. 341 100 100 100
Lolich, Tex. 147 100 100 100

Strickland, Tex. 341 100 100 100
Lolich, Tex. 147 100 100 100

Strickland, Tex. 341 100 100 100
Lolich, Tex. 147 100 100 100



DOWN TO THE GRASS ROOTS—Chicago Cubs' Don Kessinger goes down on pitch by Philadelphia's Ron Schueler.

Red Sox' Marichal Comes Up With Giant Effort

OAKLAND, Aug. 12 (UPI)—It was a homecoming of sorts for Juan Marichal, an exercise in frustration for the Oakland A's and a bonus for the Boston Red Sox.

Marichal, who only a month ago was in traction because of a back ailment and full of doubts he might ever pitch again, shut out the A's for eight innings on three singles yesterday and when it was all over, with Diego Segui pitching the ninth, the Red Sox had a 2-1 victory and a four-game lead in the American League East.

It was Marichal's third straight victory on a string of 20 consecutive scoreless innings, his fifth victory in six decisions this year and his 243rd career triumph, which tied him with Bob Gibson of St. Louis for most victories by an active pitcher.

Marichal, delighted with his performance, said he owed the Red Sox something for being so patient with him.

"I wasn't doing anything earlier in the year," said Marichal, 35, whose greatest big league days were with the San Francisco Giants. "But the club stayed with me. I feel I have to do something to pay them back. They could have let me go and no one could blame them. But they didn't and now I'm glad."

Marichal is glad, Red Sox manager Darrell Johnson is ecstatic.

"What more could you ask of the man?" Johnson said. He's given us a big lift. He justified our patience. I know I never gave up on him because he was injured. If he doesn't do another thing this year we've got our bonus, but from what he has shown me, I have to think he'll win a few more."

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AMERICAN LEAGUE Eastern Division

Boston 61 51 63 6
Cleveland 54 54 58 7
Detroit 51 57 59 6 1/2
New York 53 57 59 6 1/2
Philadelphia 51 57 59 6 1/2
Pittsburgh 51 57 59 6 1/2
Toronto 51 57 59 6 1/2

Western Division

Oakland 51 57 59 6 1/2
Kansas City 51 57 59 6 1/2
Los Angeles 51 57 59 6 1/2
Minnesota 51 57 59 6 1/2
Seattle 51 57 59 6 1/2
Texas 51 57 59 6 1/2
California 51 57 59 6 1/2

National League Eastern Division

St. Louis 51 57 59 6 1/2
Cincinnati 51 57 59 6 1/2
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Texas 51 57 59 6 1/2
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Sunday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE (First Game)

San Fran. 011 010 101-3 9
Chicago 010 110 008-3 10
Cleveland 111-31 010 11-3 9
Zamorra 41 and Swisher, St. Louis 11-31
Sperrig (11-31), Matthews (11-31)

(Second Game)

San Fran. 000 011 004-4 10
Chicago 010 010 110-4 9
Cleveland 111-31 010 11-3 9
Zamorra 41 and Swisher, St. Louis 11-31
Sperrig (11-31), Matthews (11-31)

(Third Game)

San Fran. 000 011 004-4 10
Chicago 010 010 110-4 9
Cleveland 111-31 010 11-3 9
Zamorra 41 and Swisher, St. Louis 11-31
Sperrig (11-31), Matthews (11-31)

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Ford, Mantle Are the Stars Of Hall of Fame Ceremonies

COOPERSTOWN, N.Y., Aug. 12 (UPI)—Mickey Vernon and Whitey Ford, the stars of the New York Yankees during the 1950s and 1960s, were the top attractions again today when they were inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame.

Inducted along with Mantle and Ford in colorful ceremonies on the porch of the National Baseball Library were 71-year-old Cool Papa Bell, a star of the old Negro leagues for 23 years; Jocko Conlan, a National League umpire for 25 years, and the late Jim Bottomley and Sam Thompson, sluggers from other eras.

Accepting his plaque ahead of Mantle, Ford said:

"When you think about what happened in Washington last week, you'd have to say it's been a pretty good week for the Yanks."

He added, "Mickey always said if I didn't throw all those long balls, he would have played another five years."

"I broke Babe Ruth's record for strikeouts," said Mantle with a grin who he accepted his hall of fame for leaving all those strikeouts off the plaque. My father named me after a hall of famer—Mickey Cochrane. I don't know if he knew Cochrane's real name was Gordon. I'm glad he didn't name me Gordon."

Art Buchwald

The Human Engineer

WASHINGTON—There is a new science in this country which is called human engineering. The object of human engineering, I understand it, is to fit human beings into inhuman conditions.

I made this discovery while riding on an airplane from New York to Washington the other day. Seated next to me was a man who was taking very careful measurements of the space between us and then writing it in a notebook.

I asked him what he was doing, and he said he was a human engineer, and it was his job to see how many more people he could squeeze on an airplane without doing permanent bodily harm to the passengers.

"We used to have five seats across," he said proudly, "but we've managed to put another seat in each row, and as you can see, we can now get six people across."

"How on earth did you do it?" I asked him.

"We cut the center aisle in half," he said.

"The passengers have to walk sideways, but just think of what the extra seats mean to the company's payroll."

"Which, of course, is all that you're worried about."

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on that," he said. "I'm more concerned, though, that there still seems to be room between your knees and the seat in front of you."

"Only about two inches," I said.

"Well, if you take two inches away here and two inches away there you can put another row of seats on the plane."

"Then my knees should be flush against the seat ahead?"

"Naturally, my dear boy. You can't expect leg room on such a short hop. One more thing. I was wondering how you feel about a reclining seat as opposed to a stationary one."

"I prefer a reclining seat. It gives me a chance to rest a little."

"He started writing in his book: 'Customer too tempted by reclining chair, so I strongly recommend stationary kind which will allow us two more rows in back.'"

He looked at me. "You came on board with a package. What did you do with it?"

He wrote again: "Customer can still get package under seat, which means we're wasting valuable space which could better be used for air freight."

"You people really think of everything," I said.

"We try to," he replied, "but it's a tough struggle. There are a lot of people in the aviation business who are behind the times, and we have to show them that their best interests lie not with the passengers but with the stockholders. I'm having a devil of a time trying to get the company to remove the armrests."

"You want to do away with the armrests?"

"Of course. If you did away with the armrests, everyone would be forced to sit closer together, and we could get eight people in a row."

"Say, have you ever thought of putting people in the baggage rack overhead?" I asked him.

He studied it for a few moments. "It could be done, if we could fit them in horizontally."

He made another note: "Check about stuffing people into overhead baggage rack."

"You covered all the bases," I said in admiration.

"Not quite," he said, staring at the washroom.

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'The Bororos were weak and afraid of suffering, and so our women took the secret plant that stops childbirth...'

The Indians Who Tried to Commit Suicide

By Marvine Howe

MESURE, Brazil, (NYT)—The Bororos, once a great Indian warrior tribe of Brazil, have begun to bear children again after two years of deliberate abstention from childbirth which appeared to be tribal suicide.

"The Bororos were weak and afraid of suffering, and so our women took the secret plant that stops childbirth," says the newly elected chief, Lourenco.

Eight babies have been born this year and four more are expected in this village with a population of 237 Bororos, in Brazil's far western state of Mato Grosso.

The Bororos have dwindled from 6,000 strong to a total of 400 in the last century. They used to dominate a vast area of the Brazilian heartland from Cuiabá and Corumbá in the west as far east as Goiás.

Now most of the tribe is concentrated here at the Roman Catholic mission, where the land is sunny, the rivers distant, and the woods are poor in game.

Need Protection

"We need protection or our race will disappear," declared chief Aidi, principal spokesman for the Bororo tribe and father of young chief Lourenco.

The main enemy of the Bororos today is the white man's civilization, his vices, diseases and greed for land, Aidi told recent white visitors, without any evidence of hostility.

The Bororos' protectors have been the Salesian priests and nuns at the mission here, who since 1902 have tried to spare the tribe from shocks of confrontation with Brazil's aggressive pioneers, the settlers, woodmen, road-builders, ranchers.

And now for the first time, the Bororos have cautious hopes in the government, represented by the National Indian Foundation and its pledges to defend Indian territory and culture.

The story of the Bororos is basically the same for most of Brazil's Indian tribes, whose identity and even survival is threatened by the moving frontier of economic development.

Population Estimates

There are no exact statistics for Brazil's Indian population, still widely dispersed in the Amazon basin rain forest and other backlands. Current estimates are in the neighborhood of 100,000, although some anthropologists suggest the number could go up to 200,000, since vaccination and medical care are steadily improving life expectancy. It is said there were between 100 and 200 million Indians in Brazil when Portuguese explorers discovered the land in 1500.

Originally a tall, strong race, the Bororos have been progressively decimated by wars with enemy tribes, contacts with settlers, disease and alcohol.

By 1960-70, the tribe reached a general state of despair, according to the Salesians. Apparently by collective decision, they agreed to end childbirth. All the girls and women of the tribe took a brew from a special plant which produces sterility.

Chief Aidi explains that the Bororos were trying to flee from the overwhelming problems brought by increasing contact with civilization.

"But we were wrong," he said, and spoke proudly of his 4-month-old grandchild, the new rise in the tribe's population and the decline in disease. Three years ago, 78 per cent of the Bororos had tuberculosis and today, thanks largely to the work of the Salesians, there is only one case in the village, although the tendency is still present.

Inevitable Integration

Sitting on a bench in front of their stone "civilized" house, chiefs Aidi and Lourenco gave their views on Indian integration with the rest of Brazilian society. Aidi, 54, and his 77-year-old son believe that integration is inevitable but that they must go slowly.

Lourenco feels that the best thing for Indians is to remain in specially demarcated native parks "acquiring civilized habits little by little" and keeping their traditions.

Chief Aidi explained that the Bororos want the best of two worlds, their independence, but also civilized comforts like the solid houses put up for them by German Catholics about 15 years ago, when it was feared that the tribe was so weak it would be unable to rebuild the traditional palm huts, which last about two years.

The recovery of lost tribal lands is now the principal objective of the Bororos. Big cattle ranchers and small farmers have progressively invaded what used to be Bororo land and cut down forests for pasture and farms and setting up ranches.

"The National Indian Foundation must take the civilized off our lands," Aidi declared, stressing that under the new Native Statute, it was the government's obligation to protect the Indian patrimony.

A Promise

The Rev. Vicente Cesar, president of the missionary council, presented the Bororos' demands to the National Indian Foundation in Brasília and was promised that a reserve of more than 500,000 acres would be set aside for the tribe, including forest land and possibly a stretch along the Caracara River.

Meanwhile, the tribal chiefs, with the help of the Salesians, are working out new means of livelihood because they know that even with more forest land and rivers, they will no longer be able to live from hunting and fishing.

The Salesians have also taught them some professions. Aidi is a cabinet-maker and his son is a carpenter. Recently the missionaries began teaching the Bororos collective farming and they are now clearing land to plant rice and beans.

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